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## CHINESE UNITED AS TO SHANTUNG, SAYS DELEGATE

Chu Wu, of Paris Mission, asserts Both Peking and Canton Governments Ordered the Representatives Not to Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Chinese people as a whole stand back of the delegates at Paris in refusing to sign the peace treaty with Germany unless they were denied the privilege of signing with reservation as to the Shantung agreement, and both governments in China, north and south, united, so far as opposition to this agreement is concerned. Such was the declaration made with emphasis to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Chao Chu Wu, of Wu-Ting Fang and one of the states appointed by the south to represent China at the Peace Conference. He is the first member of the Chinese delegation to pass through the city on the way back to China.

"What," he was asked, "is the feeling among the Chinese delegation toward President Wilson since he acted in the Shantung arrangement?"

"Although, naturally, we are disappointed," was the reply, "over this proposed solution of the Shantung question, yet as regards our feelings toward President Wilson we appreciate that he has done all he possibly could for us. As he said yesterday in the Senate, he was contending against conditions. His actual words were, 'The difficulties, which were now, lay in the circumstances, not in the men.'

American Attitude Gratifies

We are greatly pleased by the world-wide interest which the American people have taken in the Shantung case. That friendly sentiment, to a certain extent, to alleviate the disappointment felt by the Chinese.

What were some of the conditions which seemed to compel President Wilson to acquiesce in the Shantung solution?"

One of the most important was the agreements which Japan had made with Great Britain, France and Italy, concluded in the spring of 1917, which she gained their support for claims at the conference table, as quote once more from President Wilson's address to the Senate: "Entanglements of every kind in the way—promises which governments had made to one another might and right were confused the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which complicated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty might seem to be to the interest those who had the power to insist on them, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; these could not always be honorably brushed aside."

Obviously the President had in mind the secret agreements between Japan and Great Britain, France and Italy, when he said those words. He referring, I think, to these things some of the circumstances to which had referred above."

Reservation Asked For

There have been conflicting reports whether or not the Chinese delegation asked for the privilege of filing a reservation, with reference to the peace agreement. If she decided to do the treaty under those conditions, is the truth about that?"

Then the peace conditions were communicated by the Big Four to the allies, China included, and before the communication of those conditions to Germany, the head of our delegation and there made a very

reservation. Subsequently he wrote a formal letter to the head of the delegations of the principal powers, making a formal reservation. Then it was intimated to the Chinese delegation that reservation signature would not do. Upon of course, the Chinese delegation agreed to sign altogether. When I Paris, the formal protest had been made several days previously and the delegation was, at that time, that we would be allowed to sign with reservation.

It is true, is it not, that the Chinese delegation will sign the treaty with China and thereby make China a member of the League of Nations?"

Joint With Austria to Be Signed

That is the plan. And we consider that procedure when we were making our decision not to sign the treaty with Germany. The Austrian delegation contains no conditions so referred to us as the Shantung agreement. We, therefore, think we justified in signing it. But we did intend to sanction the Shantung agreement, whether we were members in the league or not. And, after all, is the league to us if we lose?"

Japanese Relentlessly Japan promises to give Shantung back to China. Did Japan sign any agreement to that effect, or did she make promise merely by word of mouth? What is your answer to that?"

The treaty of 1915 following the famous 21 demands made China by Japan, there was a saying that Japan would hand

back the leased territory of Kiaochow to China under certain conditions, one of which was the retention of a certain section at Tsingtao for Japan.

"But as the value of the Kiaochow territory lies in Tsingtao, which is its port, and as the concessions which Japan will retain in Tsingtao will include the most important parts of Tsingtao, politically, strategically and commercially, the so-called return of Kiaochow is illusory. That is about Kiaochow, only a small part of Shantung.

Verbal Understanding

In regard to Shantung, it seems that there was a verbal understanding by Japan before the other great powers. But so far as I know there

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Opponents of prohibition are finding as many objectionable features in the proposed Enforcement Bill as they did in the prohibition amendment itself. Those who are anxious to have the law properly enforced are meeting these objections as they did the others.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, asserted yesterday that the wet leaders and brewery propagandists are carrying on a campaign intended to frighten timid persons about the law enforcement code.

"Evidently without reading the bill," said Mr. Wheeler, "some members of Congress and wet editors are proclaiming that the bill is the most drastic law ever proposed. As a matter of fact, there is not a provision in it that does not have precedent in prohibition states. A large majority of the dry states have provisions much more stringent than any found in the proposed law enforcement code.

As a sample of the misrepresentation concerning the bill, it is claimed that there is an unlimited 'search and seizure' clause, which will allow any home to be searched for liquor. The proposed code has not had any such provision. In fact, it does not allow a search warrant to be issued, even if the home becomes a 'speak-easy,' where liquor is sold. This ought to be changed, and at least provide that when the owner of the home sells liquor in it the liquor may be seized forthwith. Even with such a clause added, the law would be more liberal than those found in the dry states.

Extracts Protected

"Many manufacturers of extracts are alarmed for fear that the extract business will be destroyed. With even stronger provisions in about 10 states, the legitimate flavoring extracts are sold therein. The provision in the bills relating to extracts will probably be changed so as to make it clear that alcoholic extracts that are sold for legitimate purposes will be manufactured and distributed as usual. Another favorite misrepresentation is that all soft drinks will be prohibited, and that even soda water and similar beverages are about to be placed under the ban of the law. Any one who reads the bill knows that no alcoholic beverage except those well-recognized intoxicants named will be prohibited if they do not contain more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume. This will not interfere with any legitimate soft drink."

"What hope do you see for a readjustment of the question? Do you see hope through the United States Senate or through the League of Nations?"

League Uncertain Hope

"I would not care to speak of what your Senate may or may not, should or should not do, because that would be meddling in your political affairs. As for the League, nobody knows yet what anyone will get out of that. But if the Paris Peace Conference is to foreshadow the working of the future League of Nations, I can only hope that China's chances in the league will be better than what she had at the conference."

"The Chinese people, you have said, appreciate the widespread expressions of opposition to the Shantung agreement by the people of the United States."

"Yes, American relations with China have always been of the friendliest. We have recognized and appreciated the fact that the United States have no territorial or political ambitions in China. Their interest is commercial only. This is known not only by the publicists and by the intellectual classes, but also by the masses of the Chinese people, and this, if we remember the conditions in China, is a great deal. We, therefore, are very happy to do business with Americans and welcome American enterprise. This is one of the greatest and most valuable of America's business assets in the world. The interest and sympathy which the American people have shown with reference to the Shantung question have added to the close relations between the two peoples."

"Are north and south united on the Shantung issue?"

"Absolutely. So far as Shantung is concerned, north and south are united. Practically identical instructions came from the Peking and the Canton governments to the United Chinese representation in Paris, not to sign the treaty with Germany without reservation. The delegation has members from both north and south. China must now set her house in order and face the Shantung question squarely."

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) In an address to a large audience of students, Professor Kittel, rector of Leipzig University, made an acrimonious attack on President Wilson, accusing him of having broken his promises, betrayed the ideals of the League of Nations, and failed to practice the truth he recognized.

## ENFORCEMENT CODE CRITICS ANSWERED

Claim That Proposed Measure Is Extremely Drastic Is Met by Assertion That Similar Laws Are Enforced in States

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## OIL HOLDINGS ARE REPORTED SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Published reports that Great Britain and France had made representations to the United States Government about conditions in Mexico, urging the United States to hasten a solution of the problem of safeguarding life and property there, were denied unqualifiedly yesterday by Frank E. Polk, acting Secretary of State. He said there was not the slightest basis for such reports.

The first case of alleged confiscation of the property of foreigners in Mexico under the new Constitution and decrees issued by President Carranza, it was reported to the State Department, was learned authoritatively yesterday. Mexicans are said to be operating property of the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, although the company continues to pay its rentals to the former owner of the land which it holds under the valid lease. This is a British company, but many Americans are shareholders.

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SENATOR HITCHCOCK YIELDS LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Senator Swanson Takes Command in Fight for Ratification of Peace Treaty—Shantung Is Described as Japan's Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Senators on the League of Nations Committee are sharply divided over the question of calling President Wilson as a witness when the treaty of peace is under consideration.

In the opening words of his address to the Senate on Thursday, the President offered to appear at any time before either the committee or the Senate and answer any questions that might be asked of him and give any explanations or information that senators might desire.

Some Republican members of the committee feel that it would be a strategic blunder to ignore the offer and that such action would really give the President additional reasons for appealing to the people against the policy of the Opposition.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, takes the position that the committee should not call the President as a witness. He says the President dealt only with the Senate as a whole regarding the treaty, and made his official explanation in the address of Thursday.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, a member of the committee, however, announced that he would insist that the President be called.

When the committee holds its preliminary meeting to take up the treaty on Monday, he will offer a motion that the President be present at the committee meetings each day at 10 o'clock. A sharp conflict over the question is expected on Monday.

Split Among Democrats

This divergence of view among Republican members of the committee was not the only party division that occurred yesterday. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, who has championed the League of Nations in the Senate and throughout the country, has apparently been ousted from leadership. He adopted the role of leader in this issue as the previous chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Major Scott of the Air Ministry did not give his position at that time.

The fact that the R-34 is running

with one disabled engine would not

make any serious difference to her

flight. It has been shown that with

a good wind from the rear, or even

with a light head wind, the ship does

not usually operate all her engines,

which number five. One, of 250

horsepower, is fitted to the front car,

while 200 feet or so behind this car

are the two small cars or "power

eggs" each with an engine. The two

remaining engines, coupled together,

are in a fourth car to the rear of

the ship, which is fitted with another

set of controls in case those in the

front car break down.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — At

8:10 o'clock p.m., Greenwich time, the

British airship R-34 was going strong,

despite her disabled engine, the British

Air Ministry reported tonight.

Major Scott did not give his position

## LEA MADE FOR FORMER KAISER

Intervention Sought to Prevent Extradition of William II—Prince Henry of Prussia and the Causes of the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that the former Kaiser has telegraphed the Queen of Holland, imploring her intervention with the Queen of England and the British Government for the extradition of the former Kaiser's extradition. Prince Henry of Prussia expresses his willingness to come to London to assist King George to ascertain the truth regarding the cause of the war.

A German wireless message also reports the Zeitung as advising the former Kaiser to follow Napoleon's example, declaring that he would recognize jurisdiction of no tribunal. The German Conservative organ holds that would be a mistake for the former Kaiser to defend himself and thus limit the enemy's jurisdiction over him.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

Dutch Second Chamber has received three telegrams from various German military associations, requesting that the former Kaiser's extradition be refused.

Crown Prince's Peace Efforts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that

Arnold Rechberg, the Crown Prince's former orderly officer, has sent Mr. Clemenceau a letter expressing his readiness to testify on oath, before the war the Crown Prince started political efforts which would have rendered the war impossible, that in autumn of 1914 he endeavored about peace negotiations with Russia, and that in 1917 he supported efforts for attaining general peace through the intermediary of Great Britain.

Dutch Government Surprised

AMSTERDAM, France (Thursday)—The council of Five received today a reply from Holland in answer to the committee regarding the reported escape of the Island of Wieringen of the German Crown Prince. The note, in what was said to be secret terms, pointed out that the escape was unfounded and expressed surprise at the warning given by the council. The Dutch government, the reply added, is conscious of its internal obligations and be left free to exercise its sovereignty as it sees fit.

Former Kaiser and Caillaux

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Charging William Hohenzollern and Joachim Caillaux were jointly responsible for the war, L'Action Francaise, the royalist clerical organ, today that they were tried simultaneously, newspaper declares that the former Kaiser never would have dared declare war if he had not believed former French Premier—now in trial before the Senate on a charge of treason—would open the way to Paris to the German armies, giving them to win with a single blow. Good justice should exact that Kaiser's trial and that of Caillaux occupy the same time and writes Léon Daudet, son of the famous author, Action Francaise. "The political career of Caillaux just preceding the assassination of Gaston Calmette (Socialist leader), was strictly a character of a German agent. Kaiser had not believed that, victorious in the elections of 1914, he would have opened the road to the German armies he would have dared to declare war."

SENATOR REED SEES PERIL IN FAR EAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SANTA, Georgia—The compromise of China by the Peace Conference, gave Japan control of the province of Shantung, with its 36,000,000 people, was denounced as previous and a breeder of future trouble by James A. Reed, Senator from Georgia, in an address before 4,000 citizens, under the auspices of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, on Thursday.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Democratic Senator's arguments in the League of Nations.

International banker in New York holds membership in League to Enforce Peace; it is he who are the exponents of this League of Nations," Mr. Reed charged.

LEADS ON CANADIAN LINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ONTARIO—According to an account presented to the Canadian House of Commons just previous to adjournment, there will be a loss this year in the operations of the Canadian Government, railways of some \$100,000,000, it is also estimated there will be a deficit of \$9,000,000 in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, making a total of \$100,000,000. The gross earnings of Canadian Northern part of the system are estimated to be \$94,000,000, working expenses \$103,000,000.

while the gross revenue from the old government railways will be \$37,321,485 and the working expenses \$42,812,240. The Hon. Dr. Reid, in presenting the figures, said that there must be provided for the railways during the coming year the following sums: Loss, \$28,000,000; construction, \$11,121,000; equipment and rolling stock, \$20,000,000; betterments, \$21,421,000; making a total of \$80,542,000. The following contracts had already been given out: Locomotives, \$2,350,000; freight equipment, \$8,650,000, and passenger equipment, \$4,450,000.

## ITALY'S FINANCIAL POSITION ANALYZED

Minister of Finance Looks to War Indemnities Extinguishing the Foreign Debt—Premier Presents Government Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—In the Italian Chamber, on Thursday, the Finance Minister, Mr. Schanzer, analyzed the country's financial position. The revenue and expenditure for 1918 to 1919 showed, he said, a deficit of 24,150,000,000 lire and for 1919 to 1920 the estimated deficit was 32,150,000,000. The public debt was 77,768,000,000. The cost of the war to June 30, 1919, was 90,000,000,000 lire.

The Minister estimated that the war indemnities would possibly extinguish the foreign debt, which amounts to 20,000,000,000 lire, while a single levy on wealth, averaging 15 per cent, will allow of a reduction in the internal debt.

Thursday—in the Italian Chamber, yesterday, the Premier, Francisco Nitti, presented the new government's program, which, in home affairs, includes radical economic, financial, and social reforms.

The financial situation, he said, is complicated. Italy's foreign debt amounts to 20,000,000,000 lire and her internal debt to 58,000,000,000, while the currency is quadrupled that before the war and the expenditure is 8,000,000,000 lire. The government hopes to obtain 21,500,000,000 by means of estate duties, special taxation of war fortunes and other taxes.

Continuing, the Premier insisted on the necessity for maintaining order and discipline, for consolidating Italian credit and realizing Italian aspirations. In the latter connection, he said, he could only repeat the statements already made in June by Tommaso Tittoni in the Senate. Italy supports all just demands and rights of her allies, but the rights she demands are not yet recognized, and her situation at Paris is still serious. The difficulties, in fact, are grave and numerous, but will be surmounted because Italy will and must conquer.

Mr. Nitti received an ovation from almost the entire Chamber, including the official Socialists.

## TABLET PLACED UPON OLD PASADENA MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PASADENA, California—Some time this month the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will unveil a bronze tablet on a mill established to grind the corn and wheat of the Indians and Spanish settlers in this section more than 100 years ago, as an outpost of the San Gabriel mission. This mill of stone has long been the center of various legends. It is now used as a clubhouse for the golf course of a local hotel. The tablet placed is inscribed: "El Molino (the mill) built by the padres of San Gabriel, 1810. This tablet placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Martin Severeance Chapter of Pasadena, 1919."

## DEGREE CONFERRED BY MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—The newest and one of the most novel uses of motion pictures and the phonograph is in conducting degree work for fraternal orders. One order of national proportions has developed a motion picture degree of rather elaborate character and for the second time on the Pacific coast conferred it on a large class of candidates from southern California communities at a meeting in this city. The phonograph was used in connection for the rendering of the odes.

## USE OF NATURAL GAS TO BE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Interior cities of southern California will probably be burning natural gas within a few months. Announcement is made by the Southern California Gas Company that laying of pipe lines from the Orange County oil and gas fields will be commenced at once to San Bernardino, Riverside, and other interior points. Delivery of pipe has already commenced.

## HOUSING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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## UKRAINE DEMANDS FORMALLY STATED

Text of Appeal to Peace Conference Discloses Hope of Full Recognition of Great Russian State Under Kolchak Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Ukrainian National Committee of the United States has made public the following appeal, which was made to the Peace Conference by the Ukrainian delegation:

"The delegation of the Ukrainian republic at Paris has the honor to ask the Peace Conference:

"1. An immediate recognition of the Ukrainian republic as an independent state.

"2. The recognition of the directorate as the actual supreme power.

"3. Assistance, moral and material succor, in the struggle of the Ukrainian republic against bolshevism and anarchy.

"(Signed) "C. SYDORENKO,

"President of the delegation of the Ukrainian republic."

"PENEYKO, Vice-President."

forming one Ukrainian state by the act of Jan. 3, 1919.

"7. The democratic government (the central rada and the directorate), as well as the reactionary government of Hetman Skoropadsky, independent of their politics and program, all have waged a stubborn conflict with the Bolsheviks.

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"PENEYKO, Vice-President."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—King Ferdinand of Rumania has cabled a message of congratulation to President Wilson on the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. He hopes for an era of good will, with the rights of small nations safeguarded, and looks to the United States to help Rumania while that country acts as a bulwark of civilization in southeastern Europe. The message follows:

"I profit by the occasion of the signing of the peace with Germany to send to you my warmest congratulations.

"I hope with all my heart that this first act of the gigantic work, crowning the efforts and sacrifices of millions of men who fought for the cause of justice, will open a new era of good will and prosperity; an era in which will be recognized and maintained the unquestionable right of all nations, great and small, who have suffered so cruelly by the vicissitudes of war, to be equally free and independent, and in which they shall be permitted freely to express their ideals and to build new lives upon the ruins of the old.

"The text is, in part, as follows:

"1. The food crisis, which has become a famine, is a result of the general economic condition and the dissolution of Russia. In consequence, economic ruin increases, the towns are depopulated, production decreases, and the life standard of the masses of the workmen is lowered.

"2. The food crisis diminishes the numbers in the working classes, and thereby their specific political and social import; consequently the villages are a stronger factor than the towns.

"3. The Soviet Government, as a basis for the provisioning policy, settled on a fight on the part of the proletariat against the peasants (the so-called holy war for bread). Owing to the extremely unfavorable attitude of the proletariat, the struggle developed into a civil war and a rising of the peasants. The provisioning policy set itself to carry out regulations contrary to the economic conditions of Russian peasants (the bread monopoly in its present form), also other financial and economic regulations, for instance, fixed prices during the endless issue of paper money. And as trade (exchange of goods) no longer exists between town and country, such regulation merely tends to add still further to the hostile feelings of the peasant class for the dwellers in towns.

"Thanks to the confusion in connection with the provisioning, and also to the inefficiency of the bureaucratic apparatus which merely suppresses all independent cooperative activity, speculation and other parasitic forms of private trade thrives and flourishes."

(Signed) "FERNAND."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution adopted some time ago by the All Russian Trade Congress at Moscow, and excluded from publication in the Bolshevik organs, was received in Washington through diplomatic channels yesterday. In an official report, the resolution is declared to constitute "a distinct proof of the faulty government of the Bolsheviks."

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—President Wilson called at the office of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, yesterday and expressed a hope that he would be able to review the new Pacific fleet in August, either at San Diego or San Francisco, California. The President will try to arrange the schedule of his trans-continental speaking trip in behalf of the League of Nations covenants so as to reach the Pacific coast after the fleet arrives there.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the Pacific fleet, reported to Mr. Daniels yesterday that the fleet could not sail from Hampton Roads on July 19 as planned, but would sail on July 22. Mr. Daniels announced that he would not go with the fleet but would make an overland trip to meet the ships at San Diego on or about Aug. 10.

If President Wilson reaches San Diego at that time, he will be urged to make the trip to San Francisco on the flagship. The fleet will not reach San Francisco before Aug. 15, and after a few days in that port several of the ships will sail for Hawaii. Mr. Daniels will go to Hawaii to inspect the new drydocks of the Navy Department there.

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has invited Mr. Daniels to be present at the opening of the drydocks, which are capable of receiving the largest ships afloat. He will remain only a few days and expects to be back at his desk in Washington in September.

GERMANS SEEKING TRADE IN BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Admiral William B. Caperton, for the past two years commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, has reached the statutory age limit and has been retired from active service. Admiral Caperton became Pacific fleet commander in July, 1917, hoisting his flag upon the armored cruiser San Diego at this port. Among his most notable achievements was the pacification of Haiti and Santo Domingo at a time when revolutionary disturbances threatened to overtake the Black Republic. Threatened to disrupt this country's relations with European nations. His diplomacy in dealing with South American statesmen during the world war also won commendation.

One object behind the Chamberlain candidacy is frankly to win the support for the Democratic ticket of the 4,000,000 soldiers who were mobilized during the war. Senator Chamberlain openly and aggressively opposed President Wilson's war policies and as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he fought the War Department and the entire Administration on nearly every phase of the creation of the American army.

The injection of Senator Chamberlain into the race adds another to the long list of possibilities who are being discussed for the Democratic nomination. The list now includes Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska; W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury; Governor Cox of Ohio; A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama.

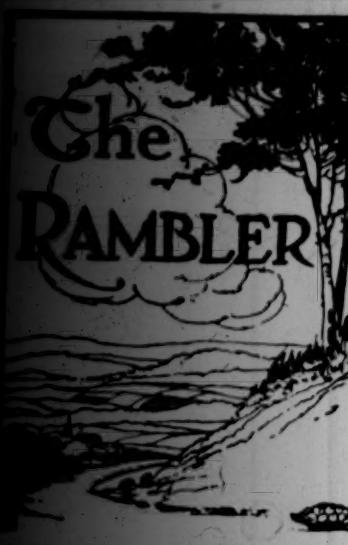
ARRANGEMENTS FOR RHINELAND DISCUSSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that Mr. Lewald, an Undersecretary of State, has been sent to Versailles by the Ministry of Interior, in connection with a discussion which will shortly begin regarding the occupation of the German Rhineland.

The wireless also gives the text of the note handed to Mr. Clemenceau by Baron von Lersner proposing the immediate opening of negotiations between the German and Polish governments, regarding the extensive preparations necessary for executing the treaty provisions for eastern Ger-

many.</



The Round Table Discusses

Bolshevism

...votum semper verius erat, quam  
(The wish for remedy was always  
more than the hope.)

The proverbial fluttering in the  
noctes was as nothing to the  
hum around the Round Table on  
recent afternoon. The night before

had been, within the limits of our  
city, a "demonstration"—to call

that by sundry mischievous urchins  
and a few ill-disposed persons,

the Round Table the sacred win-

admitting light to this sanctuary

the learned had been shattered by

lying stone or bar of iron—opinions

as to the immediate cause—

however, rent asunder by Virgil's

battle trumpet. It was a more

mischievous and, whether brick or

wood, had most thoroughly accom-

plished the purpose of the hulker. In

all the long history of the Round Table no

similar event to this had before oc-

urred. Even Nestor, who had helped to

end this order of wise men, had

passed through a new experience, albeit

brought him recollections of similar

happenings on the island of Hibernia,

but he was almost too excited and

full of invective against the trea-

surers upon his dignity, among whom

classed the breaker of the window,

make his comparisons apt. For

a sense of personal wrong over-

the abstract wrongs he usually

for the distant isle.

You would have smiled many times,

anger, at hearing the accounts of

the affair of the night before, par-

icularly as you and I passed freely

among the crowd the whole evening

and had watched them from within

our own ranks. You recall, do

not, stranger, that these "democ-

rators" whom Nestor is even

now describing as a "mob," were

mostly boys of 16 to 18, accompa-

nied by a horde of children throw-

ing stones and pebbles, who listened

with great joy to the crash of broken

in the windows of our grove of

oak trees? As for their purpose, it

is nothing more than an opportu-

nity for mischief, somewhat fathomed

the tardy arrival of our municipal

guardians of law and order. But you

will hear the Round Table on the

same theme.

It is our Armorer who is speaking,

who helped to forge weapons for

a siege of Troy, and now fears that

a barbarian tribe of Bolsheviks will

one day overrun our land. "I tell you,

gentlemen"—and here he thumped

the vigor upon the table—"that it is

nothing less than revolution! Infamed

Bolshevik orators, this destructive

aimed to overturn the very foun-

ations of our State. It is an outrage

that a hand is needed to deal with

them. Where were the troops? Why

are they not fire upon these an-

archs?"

The Poet, who had been dreamily

scribbling on the back of an envelope,

now sign that he was composing

lyric, looked up. "You remind me

Napoleon," he murmured.

"Why, sir?" demanded the Armorer,

he was in no mood to be crossed.

"Wasn't it Napoleon who suggested

a whiff of grape-shot?" Perhaps I am

mistaken, but I recall another saying

the effect that "You can do anything

with bayonets except sit upon them."

At any rate, you advocate beginning

the wrong end."

The Poet resumed his literary work

while the Armorer could do naught but

drinking a glass of lemonade, too moved

for immediate reply.

A deep boom emitted by Nestor at

point gave certain indication that

was about to place a verbal barrage

across the Round Table, and several

listened to anticipate him. Nestor's

fault is that he is an orator, not

conversationalist.

"What you were about to remark,"

interjected the Professor of Litera-

ture, his suavily passing unscathed

through the other attempts to head off

him, sometimes to his own

discomfiture, and the gentleman's la-

ter.

Even as you may see in coppice

woods; if you leave your staddies too

soon, you shall never have clean un-

wood, but shrubs and bushes." My

fault is that possibly we have failed

not making our education far-reach-

ing enough. Hence the attempt of the

underbrush to choke the trees, if you

allow me the simile." The elderly

teacher of the classics smiled his ap-

proval. "It was the grove that seemed

anger them," he nodded. "The statue

Pallas Athene which stands by my

desk was chipped by a stone. It is

the sign of the times," he sighed. "Now

neither Latin nor Greek is com-

mon."

The Bondsman, a true example

of little Latin and less Greek, yet a  
cherished member of the circle, for he  
had a practical way of doing things  
that his more learned companions  
sometimes wistfully envied him, was  
stirred by this conclusion. "It was  
nothing but a cowardly gang. A few  
stout fellows like myself could have  
driven them into the sea," and he ex-  
amined the back of his right hand,  
which looked, from across the table,  
as if it had seen recent service.

"Ignorance is always cowardly,"  
the Poet said gently.

"Teaching that crowd Latin and  
Greek would be as great a waste of  
breath as whistling to the moon," the  
Bondsman continued with his ac-  
customed candor. "Those subjects  
never did me any good; what use  
would they do to city hoodlums? A  
rough-and-tumble fight was all they  
needed. We lay down on the job, that  
was the trouble."

"You believe, sir, if I apprehend you  
correctly," replied the teacher of  
classics, "that serpens nisi serpentes  
comederit non fit draco, which I shall  
translate for you, if you will be so  
patient, as 'A serpent, unless it has  
eaten a serpent, does not become a  
dragon.'"

The Bondsman felt that some-  
how here was matter beyond his  
fathoming. "I don't get you," he said  
frankly.

"Why, sir," the teacher of classics  
continued, "if you scotch your serpent  
before it eats you it will not become  
a dragon." The Bondsman laughed  
aloud: "That's my idea, exactly," he  
shouted, entirely missing the point.

The Poet looked at the Bondsman

man quizzically and wrote another  
verse.

"The Bolsheviks must be crushed!"  
exclaimed the Armorer excitedly.  
"Look at that broken window over our  
heads!" and he pointed dramatically  
at its ragged outline. "It's a symbol—  
a warning. If we don't heed it we  
shall lose all that our forefathers  
fought for in '76."

The Poet gazed at the broken glass  
as if for the first time aware of it.  
"It should make the air in here less  
heated during these June afternoons,"  
the Poet said.

"Why have we not thought of ventila-

tion before?" he asked.

The Armorer sprang to his feet, then  
sank into his chair again. "Do you,  
who served in France, sit there and  
make light of this seething volcano  
under our feet?" he roared.

The Poet read the back of his envelope  
before replying. "One of the by-products  
of volcanoes is to make light," he laughed apologetically  
as he seldom permitted his sense of humor to escape in a pun, "I concede that they likewise give forth  
a great deal of smoke and dust." he added.

"Yes, and destructive, burning lava,"  
interjected the Armorer.

"From which we get sound rock  
when it cools," the Poet went on.  
"But we are really off the subject.  
Your imagination is likely to become as foul as Vulcan's stithy, if you lose  
your sense of proportion. I refuse to  
consider a few thousand boys and children  
reaping a blessing. Let them take  
heed to themselves rememberring  
the Scripture, 'For with what measure  
mete it shall be measured to you again,' and 'Blessed are the merciful  
for they shall obtain mercy.'

(Signed) CAROLINE FOULKE.

Altadena, California, June 9, 1919.

(No. 797)

Maine Water Power

To the Editor of The Christian Science  
Monitor:

I was much interested in the state-  
ment which appeared in The Christian  
Science Monitor under date of May 22,  
quoting remarks of the Hon. Edward  
C. Jordan of Portland, where Mr. Jordan  
explained the present situation in  
regard to Maine water power. Mr.

Jordan was a member of the former  
Water Storage Commission, and if the  
selfish business and political interests  
of the State had not secured the re-  
peal of the Storage Commission Law,

Mr. Jordan would have been able to  
have continued his work greatly to the  
benefit of the State of Maine.

The last Legislature passed the  
Maine Water Power Commission Bill,  
and the Governor is soon to appoint 19  
members on that commission. In  
view of the interest which The Christian  
Science Monitor has taken in the

Maine water power situation, I thought  
you would like to know what is now  
going on in the State. The water  
power owners are making a desperate

effort to control the new commission.  
They hope to have at least two or  
three men of dominating influence ap-  
pointed to this commission so that they  
may shape its report and thus stifle  
any water power development on behalf  
of the public at large. Every

influence is being used toward this  
end, and it rests with Governor Milliken

to see that the sinister designs of  
the water power owners are frustrated.

I have written Governor Milliken a  
letter urging him to exercise the  
greatest care in the selection of the  
commission, and pointing out to him  
the fact that upon his appointments

rests the future of Maine water pow-  
ers, at least for the next five or ten  
years.

If the water power owners succeed  
in their present designs, those of us  
who took up the fight in the 1917  
Legislature and carried it through to  
the present time, will be forced to re-  
new our efforts to protect the rights

of the people of Maine and we shall  
not hesitate to inform the citizens of  
Maine as to the character and business  
associations of the Governor's appointees.

My explanation is very simple," re-  
plied the newcomer. "It was a case of  
war neurosis." The Poet got up,  
carefully placing his scribbled en-  
velope in an inside pocket. "After that,"  
he commented, "there is really  
nothing more to say," and he left  
hurriedly, for Nestor was about to  
take the floor.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but  
the editor must remain sole judge of their  
suitability and he does not undertake to  
hold himself or this

FOR FLIGHT  
ACROSS PACIFIC

A Man Offers \$50,000  
Prize in Heavier-Than-Air  
Machines—Contest to Be  
Under Auspices of Aero Club

The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The \$50,000 offered by Thomas H. Ince, of Venice, California, to the man who shall first cross the Pacific in a heavier-than-air machine, will be given the sanction of the Aero Club, under whose auspices the flight will be made, provided statements that the Pacific Club had sanctioned the plan are erroneous, according to Mr. Bibbero, secretary of the organization. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Bibbero said: "The start of contestants may be made from land or water, but in the latter case, the contestants must cross the coast line at the beginning and end of flight. The time will be taken from the moment of leaving the land or crossing the coast line. Each contestant shall advise the Pacific Aero Club of the proposed date and time of his start, as all starts must be made under the supervision of an official or officials of the above-mentioned club."

"Ninety-five per cent of the mileage traveled from starting point to finish must be accomplished in the air. Barographs, officially sealed, shall be attached to each aircraft before starting, and opened only in the presence of an accredited representative of the Pacific Aero Club. The recordings of these barographs shall determine the air mileage actually traveled."

"Towing is not prohibited."

"Stops and landings either on the water or at any point en route may be made by the contestants."

"Only one aircraft may be used for each attempt. It may be repaired en route. Each aircraft will be so marked before starting that it can be identified on reaching its destination."

Flights Not Long

"I regard the project as entirely safe," said Mr. Bibbero. "The idea has attracted a good deal of interest among aviators, and the indications are that a flight will be undertaken at no distant date. The distance covered is approximately 5,000 miles, but the large number of islands in the South Pacific and near the coast makes the non-stop portion of the flight comparatively short. From the Pacific coast of the States to Hawaii, for example, about 2,200 miles, and from that point to New Caledonia, about 900 miles; and then on to Australia, a distance of about 4,000 miles."

"There are a good many different possible routes which may be taken from Hawaii, and the shortest follows: south from Hawaii to Christia, a distance of about 1,000 miles to Samoa, about 1,000 miles to the Fiji Islands, about 900 miles; then to New Caledonia, a distance of about 1,000 miles; and then on to Australia, a distance of about 4,000 miles."

"The possible route would be from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, the Marshall Islands, thence Caroline Islands or the Ladrones and from there to the China Sea or Hong Kong, or to the Philippines. This would be a trip into four stretches averaging 2,000 miles each."

"No one makes the complete flight, the one who does the Hawaiian Islands in the time will receive \$10,000; and if it is made to Hawaii the one farthest in the direction of the sun will receive \$5,000."

Regulations

"The rules and regulations for the flight, in full, are as follows:

Mr. H. Ince offers the sum of \$50,000 to the aviator who shall first make an aerial voyage across the Pacific, in a heavier-than-air mechanically propelled aircraft of any type. Said flight may be made from either side of the continent if westward the starting point must be from the Thomas H. Ince hydro-airplane station at Venice, California, which must be on the mainland of Australia, or the mainland of the Philippines group of islands, or the continent of Asia; if the starting place must be the island of Australia, or the mainland of the Japanese group of islands, or the continent of the United States of America. The course of said flight is confined to latitudes 49 degrees, 32 degrees, 33 minutes, of the United States of America and latitudes 41 degrees, 35 minutes, north, and 38 degrees, 30 minutes, south, of the east coast of the continent of Asia. The Club Auspices

Contest shall be conducted by the Club of America, through its affiliation and representation of the Pacific Aero Club, and shall be under the rules and regulations of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Contest shall be confined to months of September, 1919, and January, 1920, inclusive, and must complete the trans-Pacific flight within 288 hours from the starting point.

RACE BETTING STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The race meeting which opened at Libertyville on July 4, at which an attempt was made to revive gambling on horses, has closed, and the promoters have announced that no further efforts will be made to operate the track. Betting at the track was stopped by E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General for Illinois.

Aero club affiliated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, or to persons who have been so rated by any military or naval establishment.

The entry form, which must be accompanied by the entrance fee of \$500, must be sent to the secretary of the Pacific Aero Club, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California, at least 14 days before the entrant makes his first attempt. No entrance fee will be required of any military or naval contestant. Foreign entries will make application to the clubs in their respective countries which are affiliated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

"No part of the entrance fees are to be received by Thomas H. Ince. All such entrance fees will be applied toward payment of the expenses of the Pacific Aero Club in conducting the contest. Any balance not so expended will be refunded to the contestants pro rata."

Starts and Air Mileage

"The start of contestants may be made from land or water, but in the latter case, the contestants must cross the coast line at the beginning and end of flight. The time will be taken from the moment of leaving the land or crossing the coast line. Each contestant shall advise the Pacific Aero Club of the proposed date and time of his start, as all starts must be made under the supervision of an official or officials of the above-mentioned club."

"Ninety-five per cent of the mileage traveled from starting point to finish must be accomplished in the air. Barographs, officially sealed, shall be attached to each aircraft before starting, and opened only in the presence of an accredited representative of the Pacific Aero Club. The recordings of these barographs shall determine the air mileage actually traveled."

"Towing is not prohibited."

"Stops and landings either on the water or at any point en route may be made by the contestants."

"Only one aircraft may be used for each attempt. It may be repaired en route. Each aircraft will be so marked before starting that it can be identified on reaching its destination."

The Finish

"The finish may be made on land or water. The time will be taken at the moment of crossing the coast line in flight or touching land. Each contestant shall advise the Pacific Aero Club of his proposed destination and alighting place."

"A contestant by entering thereby agrees that he is bound by the regulations herein contained or to be hereafter issued in connection with this contest."

"The interpretation of these regulations or of any to be hereafter issued will rest entirely with the official committee of the Pacific Aero Club."

"The contestant shall be solely responsible to the officials for the due observances of these regulations, and shall be the person with whom the officials will deal in respect thereof, or of any question arising out of this contest."

"A contestant by entering waives any right of action against the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the Aero Club of America, the Pacific Aero Club, or Thomas H. Ince for any damages sustained by him in consequence of any act or omission on the part of the officials of any of the above-mentioned clubs or Thomas H. Ince or their representatives or servants or any fellow contestant."

"The aircraft used shall at all times be at the risk in all respect of the contestant, who shall be deemed by entry to agree, to waive all claim for injury either to himself, or his passengers, or his aircraft, or his employees or workmen, and to assume all liability for damage to third parties or their property, and to indemnify the above-mentioned clubs and Thomas H. Ince in respect thereof."

ATTACK ON ENGLAND  
BY MR. DE VALERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the eve of his departure on a journey as far west as the Pacific coast, Eamonn de Valera, who calls himself president of the so-called Irish Republic, was the chief speaker at a crowded mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, at which the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, speaking for Roman Catholic Archbishop Hayes, mentioned the name of President Wilson, the audience broke into hisses and groans and other signs of disapproval.

There was enthusiastic approval of such remarks as: "The war was won by American courage and American blood for all that Sir Douglas says."

Mr. de Valera was received with tremendous enthusiasm. In his speech he attacked England. English power in Ireland, he said, was an intrusion and a usurpation, England having no just claim to Ireland.

RACE BETTING STOPPED

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MR. POLK TO SAIL JULY 21

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of the State Department, will sail for Paris on July 21 to become head of the American Peace Delegation, succeeding Secretary Lansing, who is expected to return to the United States on July 29. Before sailing Mr. Polk expects to confer with Mr. Lansing at New York.

LABOR AGAINST  
WAR WITH MEXICO

Pan-American Federation Urges  
Efforts for Harmony—Peace  
Treaty and the League of  
Nations Are Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first annual congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has just closed in this city. The 30 delegates from most of the South and Central American republics convened as the result of the international Labor conference of Pan-American countries held last November at Laredo, Texas. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was unanimously reelected president of the Pan-American organization.

The convention adopted a resolution declaring that for some time a campaign has been carried on by certain elements to provoke a armed conflict between the United States and Mexico; that this campaign had reached alarming proportions, and that:

"This congress is against such campaign being continued, and that the officers of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be instructed to make their best efforts and use all the powers at their command to have the differences between the United States and Mexico settled in a peaceful way, as the working people in Mexico, will cooperate to that end."

Bar on Immigration Explained

Mr. Gompers was requested to make an explanation of the resolution adopted by the A. F. of L. in recent convention at Atlantic City calling for prohibition of immigration from Europe and Mexico for four years.

"Only one aircraft may be used for each attempt. It may be repaired en route. Each aircraft will be so marked before starting that it can be identified on reaching its destination."

Mr. Gompers referred to the great influx of immigrants into the United States before the war as lowering living standards among workmen and making it impossible to organize some industries, such as the steel and packing workers. Peace had brought the problem of employment for the returned soldiers, and first attention should be given to them. It was a critical time, he said, and "we must protect ourselves or be overwhelmed."

When the critical period passed, he thought the country would again be open to all. That time would probably come within four years. Neither he nor the A. F. of L. meanwhile would endorse any denial of the right of asylum to political refugees and the federation would approve no course tending to separate men, who had left their families in their home countries and come here, from those families.

Peace Treaty Indorsed

The convention indorsed the peace treaty and the League of Nations, demanding that all nations be admitted to the latter. One resolution bound the federation to bring its good influence to bear for the settlement of the Chile-Peru boundary dispute, so that the workers might not suffer if the dispute brought on serious trouble.

In reply to an objection by a delegate, that this action was too political in character, Mr. Gompers said:

"Had the working people of Germany and Austria had the courage and intelligence to set themselves against the action of their governments, we would not have had the war of the last five years."

The officers were authorized to aid in the formation of trade unions in Central and South America, and in each country Labor bodies similar to the A. F. of L. Another resolution asked for removal of American marines from San Domingo. A set of resolutions requesting recognition of the soviet form of government and approval of Bolshevik doctrines was refused admittance. It was also voted that American troops should be withdrawn from Nicaragua, and that the Nicaraguans be allowed to elect their own President without outside interference.

Amsterdam Conference

Departure of American Delegates to International Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To attend the International Trade Union congress at Amsterdam on July 25, as delegates from American organized Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer, and John W. Hines, president of the Metal Trades Union, sailed yesterday on the *Mauretania*. This congress will form a new international federation of trades unions. Germans will probably attend.

The congress will discuss and act upon the attitude Labor is to take toward the International Labor Congress, which is a part of the League of Nations machinery. The congress under the league is made up of delegates chosen by organized Labor, employers and governments. Governments have one-half the delegates employers one-fourth and Labor one-fourth. If Labor were to refuse to send delegates, there could be no such thing as a Labor congress as the treaty intends it.

If the International Labor Congress is broken up because of Labor's refusal to participate, the machinery of the League of Nations, it is held, will sustain a break that will at best be severe. Thus the Amsterdam conference becomes of the utmost moment to the world in general as well as to Labor in particular.

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STREET CAR FARE ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The City Council has authorized an advance in street car fares in Lansing from 5 cents to 6 cents. No change has been made in the franchise of the Michigan Railway Company, which controls the lines, the increase being a temporary measure to tide the company over the period of high prices and enable it to make extensions. While the council authorized the acceptance of 6-cent fares, the conductors are not permitted to refuse 5-cent fares, with the result that some passengers are paying 5 cents and some 6 cents.

DENVER STREET CAR STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The Denver street car strike which began on Tuesday morning was settled on Friday afternoon and service was resumed on all lines. The union voted 727 to 166 to accept the proposition, agreed upon after an all-night session Thursday between city and tramway officials, to go back to work at the wage scale ordered by the War Labor Board. The company is to operate under a 5-cent fare until the City Council can grant a 6-cent rate. Within 90 days an ordinance providing for a 6-cent fare and a "service at cost" proposition will be submitted to the voters. The company agrees within the next six months to revise its wage schedule.

Ford Profit Policy

MOUNT CLEMENS, Michigan—Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, testifying yesterday

and the International Labor Congress. The probability is that American Labor will go to Amsterdam to encounter much the same kind of a wall that it has encountered on previous visits. Mr. Gompers will lead the fight this time as he has led it before.

SHIPS HELD BY STRIKE OF MARINE WORKERS

NEW YORK, New York—Several coastwise steamers have been prevented from departing and others due to leave today will be tied up unless they are able to replace striking firemen, water tenders and oilers, who struck on Thursday for a wage increase of \$15 a month. An attempt was made yesterday by the state authorities to effect a settlement when Michael J. Reagen, conciliator of the State Department of Labor, arrived here to offer his services in bringing the strikers and employers together. Meanwhile the union officials are marking time pending the outcome of the conferences now in progress in Washington between representatives of the men and the United States Shipping Board.

Thirty-four ships of the United States Shipping Board's fleet and privately owned vessels flying the United States flag now at Philadelphia loading or discharging cargoes are affected by the strike. Representatives of engine room and deck forces conferred in Washington with the officials of the Shipping Board yesterday. It was said that unless the Shipping Board acceded to the men's demands the crews of government operated vessels would follow the men on the privately owned ships.

Two Hundred Men Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Two hundred men quit work on ships in New Orleans yesterday morning, in response to a strike called for all ships at Atlantic and Gulf seaports. Charles P. Sullivan, agent of the Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water-tenders Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, made this announcement:

"The call was for all ships save those operated by the United States Shipping Board. The men are demanding \$15 monthly increase in wages, and a closed shop."

No official cognizance has been taken of the strike by the New Orleans Steamship Association, according to S. T. Demill, president. Port officials state six or seven vessels have been charged were incorporated in the complaint against the institution. They expressed pleasure that the case was at last before a tribunal in which it can be based upon its merits and where the full truth can come out, also that the public would not be barred from the court.

Mr. Untermeyer repeated his intention to try to stop the use of the papers taken in the recent raid on the Rand school, which he characterized as unlawful and bound to lead to violence and revolution, as well as to poison the public mind and ruin the school before it has a hearing in court. He also censured Chief Magistrate McAdoo for having allowed the Lusk committee to use the papers taken in the raid, and declared that charges would be preferred against him in the appellate division and his removal asked for if it were proved that he was not obeying the law.

MINIMUM FORD WAGE TO BE MADE \$7 A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday reported favorably a bill which provides that Panama Canal tonnage measurement rules, and not the British Suez Canal rules, be applied in charging tolls on vessels using the Panama Canal.

Different rules of measurement for ships are applied under the two systems, with an advantage, it is claimed, in the Suez rules, which would enable vessels flying foreign flags to get cheaper rates than ships under American registry. The aim of the bill is to fix a standard measurement for all ships passing through the Panama Canal, and thus eliminate what some American shipowners claim to be a disadvantage.

DENVER STREET CAR STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The Denver street car strike which began on Tuesday morning was settled on Friday afternoon and service was resumed on all lines. The union voted 727 to 166 to accept the proposition, agreed upon after an all-night session Thursday between city and tramway officials, to go back to work at the wage scale ordered by the War Labor Board. The company is to operate under a 5-cent fare until the City Council can grant a 6-cent rate. Within 90 days an ordinance providing for a 6-cent fare and a "service at cost" proposition will be submitted to the voters. The company agrees within the next six months to revise its wage schedule.

John Hancock Bldg.  
Cor. Franklin and  
Federal Streets  
BOSTON, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS  
TRUST COMPANY

## SH WAGES URING THE WAR

Review of Rise in Rates  
Wages Shows Increases  
Have Taken Place of  
Than 150 Per Cent

The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, ENGLAND—A general review of the rise in rates of wages since the outbreak of war appears in the issue of the Labor Gazette, a brief historical account showing that the increases were largely the withdrawal of labor from the market and the increased cost of living, now states that generally speaking trades which led the way in the successive increases were the  
and transport trades, together with certain other essential industries in which the supply of labor was much below the demand.

In the building trades the amounts granted during the war varied considerably under local conditions, but in the majority of towns the total increases up to April, 1919, ranged between 10% and 100% per hour. The average increase per hour between July, 1918, and April 30, 1919, including bonuses, generally recognized in each of the principal occupations in towns of the United Kingdom with populations of over 100,000, bricklayers 8.7d. or 88 per cent; carpenters 8.9d. or 91 per cent; carvers and joiners 8.8d. or 91 per cent; masons 10d. or 104 per cent; plasterers 8.8d. or 91 per cent; painters 10d. or 109 per cent; builders' laborers 8d. or 129 per cent. It should be noted, however, that during the months the normal hours of work recognized as constituting a full day have been reduced in many cases to 44 or 47 per week, and that in these cases, increased wages have been granted in order to give the weekly wages as before the reduction in hours. Allowing for this general increase in wages is about 100 to 110 per cent.

### Wipers' Wages

In coal mining, until 1917 the rates to or deductions from rates were in the coal-mining industry

were in the form of percentages based on the "basis" or "standard" of a particular date, and paid in the summer of that year.

Varied in different coal fields, from 20 per cent to 47 per cent above the standard.

For the majority of the men employed in the principal coal fields are 47 per cent.

General increases of pre-war rates in the principal coal fields are 47 per cent.

Railway servants generally engaged in the traffic sections have received flat rate advancements during the war amounting to 33s. per week for men and 16s. 6d. a week for boys.

Dock laborers at the principal ports have mostly received advancements amounting to about 6s. to 8s. a day. Seamen's wages have been raised to £11 10s. 0d. per month for able seamen and £12 for firemen. During the war there was a special bonus of £3 per month to men on vessels trading within the war zone.

In the carting industry and in the tramway and omnibus services a general war wage advance of 30s. per week has been granted.

In addition, a shorter working week has been adopted generally, 44 hours for dock laborers, and 48 hours for railwaymen, etc.

In agriculture the wages for the agricultural laborers ranged from 30s. to 38s. a week, representing an increase of 83 per cent in the case of ordinary laborers, and 103 per cent in the case of stock men, or an average of 88 per cent for all classes. A further increase of 6s. 6d. per week, dating from May 19, was agreed upon.

Other trades which come under review are printing and bookbinding, 28s. to 35s. per week increase; furniture manufacture, 8d. to 10d. per hour increase; pottery, (North Staffs) 71 per cent increase; glass bottle manufacture, 64 per cent increase; chemical manufacture, 28s. 6d. per week increase, plus 12½ per cent on earnings; baking and confectionery, 27s. to 33s. per week increase, and gas and electricity undertakings 28s. 6d. per week increase plus 12½ per cent on earnings.

Wages, the average amount of increase, of the 12½ per cent bonus from Aug. 11, 1914, to the end of 1919, on the district time for men in certain representations in a number of the engineering and shipbuilding trades was as follows: Engineers and turners 37s. 11d. or 88 per cent; iron molders or 92 per cent; laborers or 156 per cent. Shipbuilding 37s. 4d. or 93 per cent; 37s. or 98 per cent; shipwrights 7d. or 91 per cent; laborers 34 or 145 per cent. In addition, the increase in wages the hours have been reduced to about any reduction in the time rates.

Women and girls in the engineering and shipbuilding trades the present minimum show considerable increases.

Number of other metal trades have been granted corresponding to those given in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. In

silver, electro plate and brass in Sheffield, an advance per cent on pre-war rates is

in the tin plate trade in Wales war bonuses range from 10 per cent, according to the

Wages

With women's wages, the

mention is that in the chain

trade the minimum rate was

from 2½d. to 4d. per hour,

bonuses in the piece-workers

have a considerably greater

increase. In the hollow-

ware the minimum of 3d. per

cent, with a guaran-

tee rate of 30s. 9d. per

week. The minimum rate in the tin box trade has been raised to 5½d. per hour, though a considerable number of women receive more than this. It is estimated that the increase average in the whole of the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades is between 100 and 120 per cent.

In the cotton trade the general increases amount to 110 per cent on the recognized wage lists, or 108 per cent on the pre-war rates. In the woolen and worsted trades, for the time workers in the spinning and weaving sections and piece-workers in the worsted spinning section the increase is 107 per cent. In the wool spinning and woollen and worsted weaving and mungo and shoddy sections, it is 85 per cent for male piece-workers and 91 per cent for female piece-workers. Other increases include blanket raisers 64½ per cent; millers, scourers, finishers, etc., 106½ to 125½ per cent. The hours have been reduced from 55½ to 40.

In the textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades, the increases over pre-war wages paid under agreements in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland were 30s. 1d. a week for men, 19s. 3d. a week for women, and 15s. 5d. for boys and girls of 16 and under 18 years. In Yorkshire they were 107 per cent for time workers, and 85 per cent for most of the piece-workers.

In the flax industry in Ireland time workers in Belfast and districts have received advances amounting to 24s. a week for men, and 18s. for women, with equivalent increases on piece rates.

An advance of 75 per cent has been granted in the carpet manufacturing trade; hosiery workers in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire received a bonus of 6½d. in the shilling on their earnings; jute operatives in Dundee have increases amounting to 27s. per week for men, and 20s. a week for women, and the lace makers and curtain makers in Nottingham have received a bonus of 40s. In the textile trades as a whole existing or to be created with adequate salaries, \$3,000,000 more will be needed.

Boat Trade Advances

In the boat and shoe trade increases have been given amounting to 26s. or 27s. per week and representing in the case of skilled men approximately 87 to 93 per cent on the pre-war minimum rates. Girls of 16 receive 15s. and women of 20, 30s. a week increase.

In the clothing trade, increases have varied in different districts and a recent order by the Ministry of Labor has fixed the minimum rate of 7d. per hour for adult women with lower rates for girls engaged in the women's clothing trades.

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OBJECTIONS TO AN EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Strong protest has been made by the New Brunswick potato growers against the proposal of upper Canadians that the Dominion should place an embargo upon United States potatoes.

The ground taken by the New Brunswick growers and dealers is that were Canada to institute an embargo Washington would take retaliatory measures in the future and bar out Canadian potatoes—a course which would mean disaster to the New Brunswick potato industry. The New Brunswick Potato Exchange, an association of dealers, in a telegram to the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, declared that during recent months an American embargo upon Canadian potatoes would have made it impossible for more than a third of the crop produced in the Province last year to have been sold.

PRINCE WILL OPEN FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Among the guests of the Western Fair directors, when the big exhibition which is

pleasantly anticipated each year by all

western Ontario opens this year, will be the Prince of Wales, Samuel Gompers, head of the International Federation of Labor, and R. A. Brown of Alabama, president of the American Association of Fairs. The Prince will formally open the exhibition and Mr. Gompers will speak. The opening day is Sept. 8.

## PRINCETON AIMS TO RAISE SALARIES

First Money to be Raised  
by \$14,000,000 Endowment  
Fund Committee Will Be  
Used for Faculty of University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—H. B. Thompson of New York, and Wilmington, Delaware, who has been appointed chairman of the central committee, which is planning to raise a \$14,000,000 endowment fund for Princeton University, states that it will take an income of \$6,000,000 to stabilize the organization, as a result of the increased cost of education and the decrease in the purchasing power of teachers' salaries. Owing to the fact that immediately after America's entry into the war in 1917, more than half of her students entered the army and navy, Princeton suffered financially through a lack of tuition and dormitory fees.

During the war, the university made it possible for all members of the faculty to enter government service without financial loss to themselves or families. Because of this outlay, it was impossible to provide for an increase in salaries and the situation has now become one for the concern of the president and board of trustees. Of the first \$6,000,000 to be raised, the income of \$2,000,000 will be used to increase salaries. Another million's income will be devoted to providing an adequate staff and adequate salaries to continue the teaching system. In order to endow professorships now existing or to be created with adequate salaries, \$3,000,000 more will be needed.

Aims of the Association

The theory upon which the National Association of Western Union Employees is founded, its method of negotiation with the employers, something of the history of its accomplishments and the reasons why the members of this organization of employees did not wish to strike, are set forth in the following statement by officers of the association:

"We, the undersigned, desire emphatically to protest against the conditions of the peace treaty submitted to the German Republic. Though we sign this statement in our personal capacity, we are confident that we represent the overwhelming opinion of the Labor movement of Great Britain."

"In our opinion the proposed treaty of peace is open to the gravest objections from the point of view of Labor. As Labor, notwithstanding the definite promises given by Mr. Lloyd George, was not consulted on the framing of its provisions, Labor cannot be expected to accept, responsibility for them.

"The treaty was elaborated in secret by an inner ring composed of ministers of a few great powers. It is to be used for the increase of salaries, so that the committee may begin its work immediately, and that the current expenses of the university may be met in the meantime.

Appeals will be made to all Princeton alumni and friends of the university to develop plans to make Princeton a national university. Prominent alumni and trustees have been appointed on a committee to take charge of the campaign in different sections of the country.

"It violates the pledges given to Labor by the statesmen of this country, particularly those given by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech to the Trade Unions on Jan. 5, 1918. We call attention in this regard to the handing over of large populations in the Saar district, in the new Poland, and in other areas to alien governments, without consulting their wishes; to the economic ruin planned by commercial rivals against the German people; to their exclusion from the League of Nations; to the seizure of all German colonies and stations by the Allies and associated governments; and to the disarmament of Germany without the corresponding disarmament on the side of the Allies.

Breach of Faith With Labor

"In all these respects the treaty is a breach of faith with Labor. It shows no recognition of the change brought about by the German revolution and the advent of social democracy to power in that country. The German people are compelled by it for a long and indefinite period to do slave labor for foreign capitalist governments.

"The treaty, in short, restores the old conditions of the balance of power, and thereby necessitates the maintenance of conscription and of great armaments generally, and in particular it requires an army of occupation for an indefinite period.

"We consider it to be the duty of Labor to work for the revision of the treaty at the earliest possible moment, in order that it may be brought into harmony with the ideals for which the working classes of this country have made such colossal sacrifices."

REJUVENATING A RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—What public ownership will do with a defective short-line railway in the hands of a competent man is shown by the London & Port Stanley Railway, which connects this city with Port Stanley, and for boat traffic purposes with Cleveland and Conneaut, Ohio. The line, 28 miles in length, was practically useless for many years, when Adam Beck, chairman of the hydro-electric power commission, conceived the idea of electrifying it and giving it a fine equipment. His plans were approved by citizens, and since the rejuvenated road has been in operation, traffic, both passenger and freight, has steadily increased until this little line is now carrying more than 1,000,000 people a year to Port Stanley.

Senate's AMENDMENT OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The Saskatchewan Social Service Council has formally advised the Canadian Senate that the amendment to the Dominion Government's Temperance Act, by which the orders-in-council prohibiting the import and sale of intoxicating liquors, cease to be operative when peace is declared, meets with strong objection from the council.

rience to \$1200, effective September of this year.

In reply to petitions from teachers for higher salaries the Board of Education voted on April 3 a bonus of \$100,000, to be divided equally among the teachers and paid in seven equal payments. This increase amounts to 60 cents a day, and the last payment will be made in November of the coming year.

## LABOR'S ATTITUDE TO PEACE TERMS

Leaders in British Labor Movement Issue Manifesto Calling for Revision of Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Conflict of two Labor organizations is shown in the strike of the telegraphers which is now in progress in the United States, namely, between the Labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the organization of the employees of the Western Union.

The regular union Labor organization, the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, which called the strike, finds itself opposed by the National Association of Western Union Employees, with 50,000 members, which did not wish to use the strike weapon to better their condition. According to B. A. Hughes, secretary of the San Francisco body of the National Association of Western Union Employees, only 166 out of the 50,000 members of that organization have gone out on strike thus far, although the business of this company that goes through the hands of the railroad telegraphers is badly disorganized.

He says that this organization, appealing from the award of Postmaster-General Burleson granting a 5 and 10 per cent increase in wages beginning Jan. 1, 1919, has just secured from the company the enforcement of a contract making this increase retroactive from Aug. 1, 1918.

Open to Gravest Objections

"We, the undersigned, desire emphatically to protest against the conditions of the peace treaty submitted to the German Republic. Though we sign this statement in our personal capacity, we are confident that we represent the overwhelming opinion of the Labor movement of Great Britain."

"In our opinion the proposed treaty of peace is open to the gravest objections from the point of view of Labor. As Labor, notwithstanding the definite promises given by Mr. Lloyd George, was not consulted on the framing of its provisions, Labor cannot be expected to accept, responsibility for them.

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"We consider it to be the duty of Labor to work for the revision of the treaty at the earliest possible moment, in order that it may be brought into harmony with the ideals for which the working classes of this country have made such colossal sacrifices."

The surprise car of 1919

A DESIRE-SATISFYING beauty, whose one purpose is to increase your happiness. Does everything worth while, and does it better than you have believed possible. New thrills of enjoyment will be yours when you see this magnificent Winton Six, when you ride in it, when you drive it, and, best of all, when you own it.

SPANISH WEEK" IS  
ACCESS IN PARIS

Intellectual Leaders of  
France and Spain Meet and  
Strengthen the Literary Bonds  
Between the Two Countries

By Correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS.—There is a certain  
sincerity about  
amicable gathering between  
eminent representatives and  
delegations of the French and  
Spanish peoples, that are not always  
evident of similar associations  
of the representatives of other  
countries. It may be, of course, that  
the political ends to be served  
are as in others, and that  
would not have been the case  
unless there would have been  
the "Spanish Week" in Paris,  
nothing at all. There would  
have been less disposition on  
the part of the great men of France  
and Spain, and, indeed, it is likely  
there would have been no  
Week."

One fact is that there is  
France and Spain—and mostly  
Spain—to exert them  
in this matter of procuring a  
better understanding than in the case  
of other European countries,  
excepting those who were  
evidently opposed to each other  
and who come under a  
heading. Spain is by no  
means to this circumstance  
evidently disposed to  
the utmost in the good  
of the "Spanish Week" that  
has taken place has been the most  
success; and if the politicians  
in the background all the  
must be in almost all back  
now, the foreground was  
of the soundest and purest  
material, furnished by  
leaders of the Latin race,  
in some measure for the  
peoples.

Gathering  
Delegates from the universities,  
and learned societies  
Spain made the journey to  
many of them having been  
on previous occasions with  
friendly missions. The first  
took place in the salons of  
Committee of Parliamentary Action,  
where there was a large  
and brilliant gathering of political  
and artistic personages.  
M. M. Lucien Poincaré,  
Geoffroy (ex-French aman  
to Spain), Bergson, and so  
the Spanish delegation in  
Cortezo, Gomez Ocana,  
Bueno, Torres Querédo, and  
the Count de Molina,  
present as the representatives  
of Leon, the Spanish  
in Paris.

Meeting was presided over by  
la Tour, member of the  
Committee of the  
Spanish Rapprochement, and  
of higher education, who has  
associated with French delegations  
such as are the complements  
of this one. In opening the  
he offered the excuses of  
M. Bouillon, president of  
Committee of Parliamentary Action,  
who was absent from  
the name of the Committee  
Spanish Rapprochement he  
the delegates from Spain  
the program of the  
would be devoted to the  
intellectual relations between  
two countries, by means of  
the press, the university, the  
students, the teaching of language  
also by traveling through  
countries. All these  
should be carefully considered  
that were to follow.  
M. on behalf of the  
Ministry of Instruction, also gave  
the delegates, and spoke  
various testimonies of friend  
by Spain during the war,  
the intellectual alliance  
France and Spain was now a  
invited the company to the  
of Public Instruction on the  
day, when Mr. Laffèrre would  
honor of receiving them.  
M. on behalf of the  
of Parliamentary Action,  
welcomed the delegation,  
speaking perfect French,  
address in which he re  
Spain's great admiration.

The immense majority of  
not all of them, he said,  
the sadness of France during  
of severe trial through  
had passed, and, in the  
Spaniards experienced an  
satisfaction on the day of  
of Ideas".

These preliminary pro  
suspended, Imbart de la  
inspired with the happiness  
expressing the gratitude of  
the King of Spain, and  
applause of those present,  
that the following tele  
be sent to His Majesty:  
when work is begun  
organized by the committee  
Franco-Spanish rapprochement  
and unanimous thought  
French and Spanish people  
in Paris is to send the  
their respectful gratitude  
various Sovereigns who have  
to approve of the enter  
the committee in the same  
he has always encouraged  
toward rapprochement in  
The remembrance of  
that Your Majesty took in  
families that suffered in  
forever remain engraved  
memory of all the French people.  
Telegram was signed by all.

the most eminent persons present  
and at once dispensed.

On the afternoon of the same day  
the congress got to work and Dr. Cor  
tezo, presiding, at once tackled the  
difficult and sometimes delicate but  
always promising subject of the international  
relations between the two countries. Several of the delegates  
expressed their views, and among the  
practical points to which attention  
was given was that of the increase of  
facilities among the people of the two  
countries for reading the important  
reviews published in each. The con  
gress determined that in certain  
cases arrangements should be made for  
a great extension in this matter, parti  
cularly, as, for some strange reason  
which was not quite comprehensible,  
the libraries which once took in such  
reviews had now ceased to do so.

On the following day when Georges  
Leconte, president of the Société des  
Gens des Lettres, presided, the following  
resolutions were agreed to:  
The French and Spanish writers,  
fraternally gathered together, declare  
that the new times have done no more  
than tighten the secular bonds of  
friendship and reciprocal influence  
between French and Spanish literature,  
and they express their desire that  
(1) the French Government shall  
indicate its sympathy and solicitude  
for Spanish professors who teach  
French, send them books, pictures,  
and educational sheets, and encourage  
them by every means at their disposal  
to visit and stay for a time in France,  
and that the Spanish Government  
shall adopt the same attitude  
toward French professors who teach  
Spanish in France; (2) that the publishers  
shall establish in Spain one or more depots in which Spanish  
booksellers may find all recent books  
published in France without having to  
suffer delay and without making inquiries  
which are often difficult, that  
there shall be distributed among the  
Spanish booksellers explanatory and  
detailed catalogues specifying the  
character of each book, and that  
representatives of the French book  
stores be placed at the disposal of  
Spanish booksellers for the better  
development of their relations and  
understanding of each other's systems;  
(3) that the institute established by  
France in Spain shall not be opened  
only to intending professors and artists,  
but that ample accommodation  
shall be provided for young writers,  
novelists, critics, and poets, who have  
no other title than their talent; (4)  
that Spanish writers who visit France  
shall be placed in communication with  
French writers through the medium of  
corporate groups and of the  
Société des Gens des Lettres; (5) that  
French publishers, recognizing the  
great value and richness of contemporary  
Spanish literature shall form a  
"collection" which shall place this  
literature before the French public in  
the form of translations carefully  
made and signed, and that the natural  
scientific and technical literature of  
the two countries in the same way shall  
be placed at the disposal of readers  
in each of them through the medium  
of translations considered and carried  
out in the same way; (6) that one of the  
theaters subsidized by France  
shall be reserved, if not entirely, at  
least in part, for the representation  
of foreign works translated or  
adapted, and even sometimes produced  
in their own language, especially  
Spanish works."

## HARNESSING QUEENSLAND RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The intention  
to make a reconnaissance survey  
of all the coastal streams in Queensland,  
with a view to ascertain what  
hydro-electric potentiality could be  
developed therefrom, will be of the  
greatest importance, and if it proves  
as successful as is anticipated will be  
of enormous value in the development  
of the State. Mr. V. J. Crowley, who  
is an Australian engineer of considerable  
experience, has been instructed by  
the government of Queensland  
with the work. The famous Barron  
Falls will be included in these investigations.

THE OLD ORDER IN  
BRITISH POLITICS

While the Different Political Parties  
Retain Their Old Names,  
They Are Said to Have Lost  
Much Distinctive Character

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, ENGLAND.—The political  
parties of Great Britain still  
retain their old names but have lost  
much of their distinctive character.  
The historic division into Liberal and  
Conservative has been growing  
blurred and indistinct for more than  
a generation. The great controversy  
over Irish Home Rule (1885-92), by  
carrying some of the most radical  
elements of liberalism over into the  
conservative ranks, marked the first  
step in the process: the more recent  
fiscal controversy that raged round  
Mr. Chamberlain's policy (1903-06)  
carried it still further: and the war  
well-nigh completed it. The confusion  
which has attended the last stage of the process has been intensified  
(a) on the one hand by the  
revival of the Irish controversy in an  
acute form, (b) by the growing  
independence and strength of the Labor  
Party. Today everybody but the most  
immobile has been cut adrift from  
old moorings and the old political  
charts are useless in the vast ocean of  
new problems.

## Desire for a Better Life

Both the ideas and the personalities  
which dominated the British Isles in  
1914 have suffered profound change.  
The war has destroyed old reputations  
and created new ones: it has  
utterly upset many of those economic  
conceptions which were regarded as  
immutable laws five years ago; and it  
has awakened in the breast of millions  
a desire for greater freedom, wider  
opportunities of self-expression  
—in word, an urgent desire for a  
better life. The British workman  
has a highly developed political sense  
and means to achieve his end by those  
orderly constitutional methods which  
alone can guarantee him the permanent  
enjoyment of the fruits of democratic  
effort. He has no use for the  
Bolshevist method of clearing the  
ground by unbridled violence; but he  
will insist on getting speedy results  
and will judge all parties by the  
sincerity with which they cast old  
stibboleths aside and set to work  
earnestly upon the task of reform.  
Neither he nor his political leaders,  
however, have clearly made up their  
minds exactly what reforms they want.  
The longing for a better world  
supplies the driving force for a movement  
which is not yet equipped with a  
well-thought-out program for immediate  
action. The Labor Party has  
already done something to point the  
way, but it has not yet caught the  
imagination of the country; and in  
the meantime Parliament is really  
waiting to see which way the democratic  
cat will jump.

Now, if the immediate steps to be  
taken are still beset with confusion,  
the goal to which public opinion is  
moving is clear. No doubt the characteristic  
British distaste for generalization  
has prevented the public mind from  
formulating its twentieth century  
philosophy of politics, but I think the  
average man would recognize the following sketch of his opinions as accurate.

## What the Briton Sees

The Britisher of today looking back  
across the last hundred years, sees  
that the nineteenth century made Great  
Britain a political democracy and thus  
provided the Nation with the instruments  
of social progress. With  
the modern democratic constitution  
was in the making—and a slow process  
it was from the Reform Bill of  
1832 to the latest extension of the

political franchise in 1918—the rapid  
industrial development of the country  
was being bought at the price of  
evil conditions of social life. With  
new political weapons in his hand he  
is resolved that the twentieth century  
shall make England an industrial  
democracy from which the evil legacies  
of nineteenth century capitalism  
shall be banished. The part of Labor  
is to be more than that of the obedient  
menial, it is to be that of the equal  
partner in all the processes by  
which wealth is produced. Inspired  
by the ideal of the cooperative com  
monwealth—social, industrial, political—the  
young generation which has  
fought the war has come home to  
create a new England.

The old England is already passing  
away. The great estates which were  
once the conspicuous feature of the  
countryside are fast breaking up, and  
with them is disappearing (if it is not  
already disappeared) the social pyramid  
with the squire at the top and the  
parson on the pinnacle and the laborer  
at the base. The individualism which  
reigned supreme over British industry  
for so long has suffered an almost  
mortal shock. And, though state  
socialism is not popular, the rights  
of the community over the individual  
stand higher than ever before. Whether  
you turn the old system is not  
nearly on its trial, but has been com  
demned.

## England's Revolution

It is thus, and not across bloody  
barricades that England conducts her  
revolutions. She is at this moment in  
the very midst of one: and, despite  
all the unrest that emerges here and  
there in social disturbance, she will  
transform herself in our generation  
without any violent upheaval. The  
political question which recurs persistently  
to the mind of the observer is this: In the new England is there  
any place for the traditional liberalism  
of the past, or has that political  
philosophy had its day? There are  
some prophets who foretell an imminent  
conflict between social democracy  
and capitalism in which the  
influencing influence of liberalism will be  
crushed. Such prophets forget the  
moderation of all British political opinions,  
and they ignore our love of  
compromise. It is perhaps not unnatural  
that the prophecy should be made at a moment when the party  
organization of British liberalism has  
been smashed to atoms. But we shall  
do well to remember that while organizations  
rise and fall, ideas live: and the  
idea of liberalism was never more alive  
than in Great Britain today.

## STATE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Work in  
connection with the development of  
the irrigation scheme at Inkerman, on  
the railway from Bowen to Townsville,  
is proceeding satisfactorily. The surrounding  
sugar farmers are finding it a great boon; each farmer has his own  
distribution plant, and the nature of  
the ground is admirably suitable for  
irrigation purposes. It is interesting  
to note that this is the only place in  
Australia where reinforced concrete  
cylinders, 7 feet in diameter, are  
constructed. They are made by the Hume  
process and each takes 24 hours to  
produce, the cylinder when completed  
weighing three tons. They are used for  
sinking and lining the wells. Two men, as well as a brace and  
winch man can sink 30 feet in two days.

## PRIZES FOR CHILDREN'S CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Maine.—The general  
interest the rural towns are taking in  
the boys' and girls' agricultural club  
work is exemplified in York County by  
subscriptions aggregating \$560 to be  
awarded as prizes in the county and  
local club contests.

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NATIVE RIGHTS IN  
AFRICA CHAMPIONED

Anti-Slavery Society Urges Need  
of International Commission to  
Ascertain Wishes of People  
in Former German Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A letter having  
been addressed to the Foreign Office by  
the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines  
Protection Society on the subject of  
the pledges given by the Prime Minister  
on two separate occasions, relating  
to the application of the self-determination  
basis in the case of native peoples,  
and the urgency of the fulfillment  
of such pledges at the present  
time, further information on the views  
of the society with regard to the matter  
was sought from the secretary, Mr.  
Travers Buxton, by a representative  
of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Buxton's statements to The  
Christian Science Monitor representative  
form as it were a corollary to the  
letter sent by his society to the Foreign  
Office which is as follows:

"Sir: Our committee begs leave to  
approach you upon a matter of urgent  
and exceptional importance, namely,  
the very clear and repeated undertakings  
given by His Majesty's Government  
that wherever possible the  
wishes of the native inhabitants of the  
late German colonies would be regarded  
as a dominant factor, and that they  
would be consulted as to the  
political future of their countries.

"The members of our society, a  
large section of the public, and more  
advanced native tribes have relied  
upon this pledge of honor, and we  
beg to ask what steps are being taken  
to give effect to such policy.

"The matter is the more urgent  
because we are credibly informed that  
pressure is being put upon certain  
tribes to declare for a particular  
mandatory, but that up to the present  
the chiefs and the councils have  
stoutly refused, and are demanding  
to come under the protection of another  
mandatory.

## Competence of Tribes

"Our committee cannot doubt that  
His Majesty's government is well informed  
upon the local situation and will  
readily agree that the tribes and their  
rulers in question are quite competent  
to express the wishes of their people,  
and the fact that they are taking  
so firm a stand against the pressure  
of their determination in the matter.

"We beg to ask for an assurance  
that no division of territory under  
mandatory responsibility will take  
place until effect has been given to  
the above pledges." Signed, Travers  
Buxton, Secretary, John H. Harris,  
Organizing Secretary.

"We claim," said Mr. Buxton to The  
Christian Science Monitor representative,  
"that no transfer of territories  
should take place without the wishes  
of the people being ascertained; and  
if you ask us if, admitting such a  
course is morally sound, it is practical,  
our answer will be twofold.

In view of the reference to Sir Harry

Firstly, that Germany was in those  
territories by reason of an alleged  
expressed wish of the people in 1884  
and 1886. Her reason for being there  
was based on treaties formed with  
the people represented by their chiefs.  
That is evidence of the capacity of  
the people to express their wishes.  
Secondly, it is well known by everybody  
who has traveled in these territories  
that the native government is in  
the hands of tribal councils, and  
thus it is quite practical to suggest  
that the wishes of these councils  
should be ascertained before a final  
settlement of territories is made.

"It may further be objected that a  
danger may exist of a single nation  
or group of nations getting a reply  
from the natives which would suit  
their own interests. The remedy for  
this is the appointment of an international  
commission for the special  
purpose of getting at the people's opinion,  
the commission should, of course,  
consist of men acquainted with native  
thought and government. It might,  
in fact, be appointed under the League  
of Nations. An attempt is already  
being made to get certain tribes to  
express a desire for a particular  
mandate, and it is this that we want to  
stop. The territories where this is  
being done are particularly well known  
to contiguous governments. The matter  
in fact, has been referred to lately  
in public by Sir Harry Johnston. We  
are relying," said Mr. Buxton, concluding  
his remarks, "on the carrying out  
of Mr. Lloyd George's pledges,  
although there is no indication yet  
that President Wilson is prepared to  
stand by the British Premier in this  
matter."

## Pledges for Self-Determination

The pledges given by Mr. Lloyd  
George on the subject of the self-determination  
of native races were given  
in June, 1917, at Glasgow and in the  
House of Commons in January, 1918.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd<br

## A NEW VIEW OF THE FRONT IN FRANCE

Visitors of British Women in Devastated Regions of Northern France at Invitation of the Mayor of Lille

In The Christian Science Monitor, London, England—Special facilities have been given to W. A. C. S. and working in France to visit the area, but until recently no women had been allowed for this purpose. A deputa-

tion representative of British, however, has just returned from a six-day trip to Lille, from which they took long drives into the surrounding country in cars-a-banane. They went at the invitation of the Mayor of Lille, given by Sir Henry Brittain, M. P., seeing the destruction in this district conceived the party of women being sent to their fellow countrymen to see the disastrous effects of the war and use their newly political power to prevent, if any recurrence of such a disaster.

party, which was accompanied by Brittain and included Miss Harraden, the well-known London and Miss Nina Boyle, the man in England to stand for the post, was received the day after arrival by the deputy Mayor, Mr. Saint-Leger, at a house in the *ville de la Liberte*, the Hôtel de ville having been burnt down during German occupation.

Mr. Boyle Was Delivered

of London and special newspapers sent representations with the deputation, and then writes as follows: "Mr. Boyle made a charming speech to us, in which Lady Brittain, in French, and then we discussed among the city councilors, who courteously assembled to meet us before we departed, signed names in the new visitors' book and been started only a page or two with the signature of General, followed by those of General Birdwood and General Haig. General Birdwood was the commanding British army in the operations which led to the deliverance of us on Oct. 7, last, and we were the flag carried by him in the air and presented to the city, and too, afterward, of the joy of that wonderful day, British airmen circling over the returning to the advancing army to tell of streets full of and flags flying, so that the entered quickly on the heels of retreating Germans.

Very interesting but all too hurried was paid during that afternoon at the headquarters of the Red Cross in the Palais Rameau, where piles of beds, chairs, stoves, and other articles were collected, all intended to be distributed among the refugees daily trooping back, carrying bundle of clothes and a few to search for their homes in ruins. Many of them find houses entirely demolished, but cellar remains intact they take in that, placing a board at the announcing that it is occupied. The American Red Cross is excellent work in providing in which six families can be built of brick, are also housed. The British authorities frequent salvage sales, at banks are eagerly bought and converted into neat barrack-

houses, which we visited on one drive, we ascended a high of debris among the ruins of fire, but to put it in place. At present

the church and looked around us. As far as the eye could see, it was met by nothing but jagged broken walls and ruins, and we were assured that living among them, mostly in cellars, were many hundreds of people. Lens is in the midst of what was the black country of France and was formerly a town of from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. We paid a visit to a 'estaminet' here in a cellar, and were shown with great pride by the owner a pot of double pink-tipped daisies. We were constantly touched by the wonderful courage and recuperative energy of the people.

At Laco, where on another occasion we had lunch in one of these little 'estaminets' we learned that the family who kept it had been obliged to fly at dead of night and returned to find nothing left of what had been the finest house in the village but a fragment of broken wall. This 'papa' built on with the aid of a mason from Béthune and added a roof. A shed was used as a sleeping apartment and in another shed 'papa' carried on a business as a blacksmith.

## Rebuilding Plan for Laco

As far as I could understand the plans of the government for rebuilding are as follows: In some cases the whole town will be rebuilt, in others it will be left to individual enterprise. The government has the option in the case of any house that has been destroyed of paying a sum down to the owner and giving another in the district, or rebuilding. In paying a sum down so that the owner can rebuild for himself, a reduction is made in proportion to the value of the material left among the wreckage. To deal with all this a new government department has been formed, called the Department Région Libré, while another new department, the Department Reconstruction Industriel, as its name indicates, treats with a similar condition of destruction in the industries of northern France.

Lille is in the center of the cotton industry and of the engineering trades, and we were deeply interested in our visit to two factories, one the Longhaye Pouiller factory in Lille itself, famed for its fine linen thread, the other the Thompson-Houston factory, at Lesquin for the making of electric machinery and steam turbines. Not a shell had fallen on either of these, but we were taken round the bare buildings by the managers and heard an unvarnished and simple tale of the efficiency of the German methods of dismantling. What could not be removed was broken up or spolit by fire. The first thing we saw at the Longhaye Pouiller factory was the power house, with a gaping cavity where the 800-horsepower engine had been, and holes in the ceiling above, through which the lifting tackle for smashing up this huge engine had been operated. It was a model factory with beautifully light and airy shops, and in one of these, where formerly 45 looms were in use, the Germans sent 75 men with hammers to smash up everything and throw the pieces out of the windows to be loaded on trucks and sent to the munition factories.

At the Thompson-Houston factory, which had employed 900 men, one of the largest shops had been taken down by Russian prisoners, and the ironwork numbered and sent to Germany to be re-erected. A French officer told us that at the beginning of the war, the Germans sent engineers to make a record of all the machinery in the factories from which they compiled a priced catalogue. This was sent to all the German factory owners who selected what they would have at the price named, and the machinery was then taken up and transferred to the German factory. This officer was emphatic on the question of the only possible means of repatriation, which in his view was that the Germans should be compelled not only to supply new machinery for all the factories not destroyed by shell fire, but to put it in place. At present

there is great difficulty in restarting any factory, because of the scarcity of machinery.

## A Panorama of Desolation

"In the department of agriculture our long drives revealed a panorama of rough land, in many places still tangled with barbed wire where the salvage parties have not completed their work, and of trees hewn down, though for observation purposes we were told, or standing as bare blackened trunks broken off at the top. These charred gaunt tree trunks were especially conspicuous along the Menin road. We saw hardly a sign of animal life, not a cow, not a chicken, and on a former visit one of the points which had especially impressed me was the way in which every cottage in France seemed to keep poultry. On Vimy Ridge, after visiting the monument to the Canadians, we walked for miles over rough grass, jumping trenches, where a Frenchman who was with the party told us that formerly corn fields had waved in the sun. The French make no hedge or wall division between their fields as we do in England, so that the first thing to be done in the plan of reconstruction is the making of new survey maps. Each commune had one of these maps before the war, but in cases where they have been destroyed the largest landowners will be called together and a fresh survey made from memory. Some of the lost cattle, it is hoped, will be recovered in Belgium, where it is believed to have been taken. Cattle will also be imported from Norway and the Argentine.

## The "Wax Head of Lille"

Yet another side of the reconstruction scheme is that dealing with the collecting of art treasures, which have been taken by the Germans from all over the devastated area and sent to Brussels. This the French think indicated that the Germans intended to hold Brussels permanently. The Musée des Beaux Arts in Lille was said to be one of the finest outside Paris. It was struck by 21 shells, but no serious damage is done. The whole of the glass roof was broken, so the pictures, of which 480 of the best had been sent to Brussels, but have now been returned, are still stored in the basement where we were shown a few of them; a beautiful Vandyke, a couple of Watteau's canvases, and two of Goya's. I remember especially also a Corot painted in Rome and, what I much preferred, one of his characteristic silvery landscapes. The celebrated "Wax Head of Lille," a wonderful head of a girl sculptured in wax, was also shown to us. Of this the Germans carried off a replica, thinking that they had secured the famous original.

"On our return journey we were allowed the use of our army charabancs and our two delightful 'Tommy' drivers as far as Boulogne, and so avoided having to go through Paris. I shall never forget the contrast between what we had seen and the country through which we now passed. There was especially one exquisite wood with tall trees hardly showing a leaf, but the ground beneath spread with groups of pale yellow oxlips and a fairy-like white flower. It seems emblematic of the brave French spirit that is setting to work with such extraordinary courage and cheerfulness to bring order out of chaos."

## NATURALIZING AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—American citizens to the number of between four and five hundred, who have applied for British naturalization in the Edmonton courts, and who have been approved by the Supreme Court judges, are awaiting the issue of naturalization papers. The delay is due to an arrangement made between Canada and the United States during the war whereby final papers could not issue until peace was signed. This measure was to prevent any miscarriage of the regulations governing military service in both countries.

## NEW EVIDENCE IN CAILLAUX AFFAIR

In Former French Premier's Case, Fresh Testimony Is Afforded Through Diary of Italian Statesman, Mr. Martini

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mr. Pérès, president of the investigation committee of the High Court, has just had before him for examination two Alsatian journalists, one of them being Thomas Seitz, editor of the Alsacien, and the other Albert Sautter, a member of the staff of the Nouveau Journal of Strasbourg. Mr. Seitz confirmed certain statements he has recently published in his newspaper, one of them being to the effect that the Strasbourg branch of the Wolff Agency, acting on orders received from Berlin, had forbidden the Alsatian press to associate Mr. Caillaux with the Almeyreda affair. Albert Sautter, mobilized in 1914, found himself in close relationship with the Presse Ausschuss, or press committee, of Berlin, the Germans entirely disregarding the fact that he was an Alsatian. He came before Mr. Pérès with a large bag full of documents concerning Mr. Caillaux and the Count von Luxemburg, a number of papers having reference to the travels of Caillaux in other countries.

Mr. Caillaux was very pessimistic in his view of the state of things in French Africa. He said that both Algeria and Senegal were in full revolt. Mr. Caillaux had complained that Mr. Martini had misrepresented to Mr. Pérès what he, Mr. Caillaux, had said about the state of things in France. The diarist's comment on this was, "One must be rather bare-faced to make a denial of that kind," and he referred to the original entry in his diary.

## Accused and the Vatican

There is an entry on Oct. 8—"Mr. Lloyd George has said 'The war is now

effect that Germany was willing to make large concessions to France and Italy, and also to the rumor that Dr. von Korber had resigned because he was unwilling to take responsibility for territorial concessions to Italy. Mr. Caillaux said he knew nothing of this, but he was sure that Germany and Austria, whom she completely dominated, were disposed to put themselves in the way of concessions to France and would be a good thing if Mr. Caillaux would go away."

On Jan. 6, two days after the French and British premiers had arrived in Paris, for the conference held there, Mr. Martini had an interview with Mr. Briand, and two months later there need be no feeling on the part of any member of them against discussing the faults of that particular party," said Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, in addressing the citizenship school for prospective women voters at New Hampshire College on Thursday, on the subject of "Political Parties and Elections."

The women must join the parties and attend the caucuses or primaries, where men are picked for nomination," said Mrs. Schoonmaker. "Then they will discover that the picking has been done before the caucus or primary, that somewhere there is a curtain behind which the real work is done. We must head for that curtain."

There was a spirited discussion re-

garding the merits of the two major parties in which the audience joined, and more political discussion came in the evening when Alexander Murchie of Concord, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk told the women the present-day policies of the Democratic Party, and why they should ally themselves with it. At the morning session, parliamentary practice drill was conducted by Mrs. Mary L. Wood and Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Colorado.

Members of the faculty conducted a two-hour tour of the buildings, during which the visitors inspected all the departments, and were told of the college work. Later the Hostess House of the Young Women's Christian Association was opened. There was a cheery wood fire, and easy chairs which were arranged in groups for conferences. Thrift was the topic of the largest conference at which Mrs. Myra B. Lord of Boston, presided.

## PARTY METHODS ARE CRITICIZED

Women at School for Citizenship Are Told They Must Take Active Part in Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor DURHAM, New Hampshire—"All the political parties are so black that there need be no feeling on the part of any member of them against discussing the faults of that particular party," said Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, in addressing the citizenship school for prospective women voters at New Hampshire College on Thursday, on the subject of "Political Parties and Elections."

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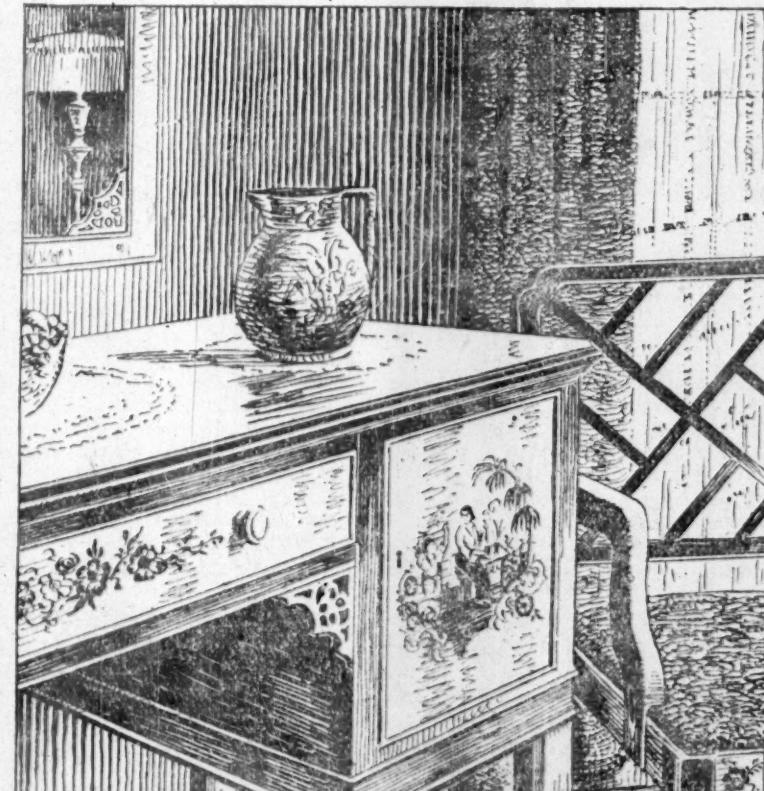
## CANADIAN BANK IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Concurrent with the signing of the peace terms, the Bank of Montreal has announced its entry into the French banking field in the opening of its Paris office on Dominion Day. The French company, with the title of the "Bank of Montreal (France)," will be under the management of a Canadian, W. F. Benson, for some years assistant manager of the bank's office in London, England.



# Jade & Gold



Authorities agree, that in order to portray the real spirit of Summer the artist or decorator must feel the inspiration of the joyous sunshine.

Surely the artists and artisans who created the furniture and decorations for 1919 Summer homes have lavished color in conceptions too beautiful to adequately describe, and have made it readily possible "to bring outdoors—indoors"—for the home in town or country, seashore or mountainside.

The illustrations glimpse the theme and application of the decorations for a Chinese Chippendale Dining Room Suite in jade and gold, now shown in Paine's block long window display.

A visit to this large and unusual store will reveal much of interest and all are cordially welcome whether as visitors or prospective purchasers.

# Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

300 boys' "cadet" tub suits, 2.65  
—makers' surplus much below regular

The season was advancing, and the manufacturer chose to sell at a loss, rather than carry over his stock on hand.

All the suits are fresh and crisp—just from the factory; and all are guaranteed.



Scores of mothers will buy half-dozen lots—at 2.65.

Middy, Junior Norfolk, and Oliver Twist Styles

with long and short sleeves; as illustrated. Combinations in contrasting colors, and solid colors. Materials comprise madras, pique, kiddie cloth, kindergarten cloth, repp, linene, and chambray. Sizes for boys of 2 to 8. Sale starts Monday morning.

Second floor.

FIGHT AGAINST  
PACKER CONTROL

in the United States  
internationally, Unless  
and, Forecast in Report  
of Trade Commission

Christian Science Monitor  
Washington News Office

TON, District of Columbia  
domination of the food  
United States by the  
packers and an inter-  
control of meat products  
in other countries, un-  
action is taken to  
are forecast by the Fed-  
eral Commission in Part I of  
its report on its  
the meat industry, made  
day.

ears on the "Extent and  
power of the Five Packers  
Other Industries," and  
fair consideration of the  
packers have followed  
lead to the conclusion  
the country's food indus-  
ries by product industries  
sub. <sup>9</sup>

of the packers' growth  
with illegal combina-  
and with undisclosed  
corporations," says the  
urges the importance  
of corporate ownership  
ries. "As to devices for  
it says, "there does not  
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may run its course  
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of competitors without  
nship being suspected,  
ly without complaint  
on investigation of  
competitor is in jeopardy  
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and the public is en-  
knowledge."

## of Activities

ut that the "big five" may or separately wield  
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est in 95 others, and un-  
interest in 93—a total of  
—and that they produce  
some 775 commodities,  
products—the report  
ture of growing packer  
related and unrelated

to meat foods, they  
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fresh tomatoes and banjo  
and cotton-seed oil,  
wax, curd, hair,  
washing powders. Their  
are not only stations  
on the character of  
every stores, dealers in  
of produce, and jobbers  
of trade.

interests large enough

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in cotton-seed oil, in

oil, in glue, etc.

System

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arising from the

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branch houses, has

extend their activities

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rice, breakfast foods,

oats, fountain sup-

lines.

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for rendering the waste

of local butchers in

the country, and in

are interested in com-

for the disposal of

the Armour family

grain and elevator com-

Ogden Armour and the

the Armour sub-

important stockholders

producing from mineral

as a substitute for pot-

ment of commercial

is also a prom-

the American Inter-

with its ship-

building interests, its

port companies in var-

in a company de-

livery cattle raising

quebracho extract and

in Paraguay. Its

large tea-importing com-

pany machinery corpora-

minority stock in the

the company. Some of Swift

are growing trop-

ical; a subsidiary of

the Armour Grain Company

Wilson & Co., Inc., has reached into the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and a Morris concern cans shrimp taken in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Cattle brought from Central America are slaughtered by or for some of the big packers at Mobile and Jacksonville, in England, France, Italy, Holland, and other European countries. Large meat-distributing companies have been organized by the packers to sell the meat from their plants in the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and Australia.

## Public Utilities Controlled

The "big five," the report shows, have control of or interest in public utility corporations in Sioux City, Kansas City, South St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Missouri, Hill City, Minnesota, Fort Worth, Texas, and Chicago.

As to financial power, the report in part says: "The packer has drawn to a marked degree upon the banks of the country for liquid funds. He could not operate on the scale he does without the very large loans furnished by the banks. To assure himself loans ample to his purpose, the big packer has secured affiliation through stock ownership, representation on directorates, and in other ways with numerous banks and trust companies."

Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Wilson are directors in banks affiliated closely with those who are strong at the sources of credit in the United States. Being thus allied with the powerful interests at the sources of credit, the packers' power is great, not only for financing their own national and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of cattle producers and of competitors or customers in any line.

## In the Leather Industry

The packer invasion of the leather industry is shown in the report to have reached the following point at the close of 1917: Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson—Cudahy not being engaged in tanning until the close of 1917—produced 44 per cent of sheep and lamb shoe stock; 17 per cent of sheep and lamb glove and other stock; 11 per cent of shoe stock tanned from calf, kid, and all skins other than sheep and lamb and goat and kid, and 23 per cent of other leather tanned from such skins (except glove stock); 12½ per cent of shoe stock from cattle sides; 9 per cent of harness leather; 45 per cent of strap leather; 21 per cent of belting; 22 per cent of sole leather; and 13 per cent finished splits.

The proportion of stocks of hides held in the United States by the big five packers as against all other interstate slaughterers, the report shows, ranged from 90.7 per cent of a total of 96,939,851 pounds on Jan. 31, 1916, to 88.6 per cent of 143,921,858 pounds on July 31, 1917. All of the big five are distributors of cheese, and all except Wilson & Co. own and control large cheese companies.

The packers are also important factors in condensed milk, and are rapidly increasing their proportion. Wisconsin is covered by their creameries, condenseries, and buying stations, and a similar process of concentration and control is already evident in the other principal dairy states.

## Largest Butter Distributor

"Swift & Co. is the largest single butter distributor in the United States, handling in 1915 approximately 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly as much as the combined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations; and the butter department was pushing for a 25 per cent increase in 1918 over 1917. Swift & Co. alone, for its own creameries, collects cream in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Companies owned or controlled by it, such as W. F. Priole & Co., Western Meat Company, Union Meat Company, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, obtain milk and cream in still other states.

"Armour & Co. in 1916 handled in their branch houses alone over 28,000,000 pounds of butter. Most of their creamery butter was manufactured by the Eau Claire Creamery Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which is controlled by Armour; the Kentucky Creameries, Louisville, owned entirely by Armour; Oakdale Creamery, Oakdale, California; A. S. Kininmont Produce Company, Winfield, Kansas, and the Michigan Ice and Cold Storage Company, operated by Armour; and the Armour plant in Rochester, Indiana.

"Morris & Co. operate no creameries, but control Sherman White & Co., Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and buy large quantities of butter manufactured by other concerns; Cudahy owns the D. E. Wood Butter Company, Evansville, Wisconsin, and the Sunlight Produce Company, Sioux City. Wilson & Co. own no creameries, but purchase outside."

The big five, the report shows, sold in 1916 through their branch houses alone, nearly 100,000,000 pounds of poultry, 90,000,000 pounds of butter, 75,000,000 pounds of cheese, and over 135,000,000 dozen eggs.

## Interest in Canned Goods

"Fruit and vegetable canning is one of the large packers to have reached the point of the big five production during this period was 49.4 per cent of the total production of lard compound and lard substitute by these groups. The average monthly holdings of lard compound and lard substitutes by the big five during 1916 was 91 per cent of the total holdings of all interstate slaughterers.

of cottonseed oil, soap stock for the season 1916-17, the big five produced 39.2 per cent of the total for the country.

Oleomargarine production for the entire United States from July, 1915, to June, 1916, was 41.7 per cent controlled by Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson interests; and 74.1 per cent by the "Oleo Legislative Pool," embracing besides these packers, John F. Jeike Company, and W. J. Moxley, Inc.

In grains, the Armour Grain Company, Chicago, of which J. Ogden Armour owns 64 per cent of the stock, and other members of the Armour family 23.3 per cent, directly or through its subsidiaries operates over 900 grain elevators. Its eight terminal elevators at Chicago and its two at Kansas City constitute 25 per cent of the total elevator capacity of those cities. In 1917, its sales were 74,847,000 bushels, or 22.6 per cent of all grain receipts at Chicago, the world's greatest market; and its business is growing rapidly. In connection with its chain of country elevators, the Armour Grain Company merchandises fertilizer, feed, coal, fence posts, wire fencing, builders' hardware, binding twine, lumber, mill work, cement, lime, plaster, brick, sand, and gravel, and roofing.

In the manufacture of breakfast foods, and stock and chicken feeds, the Armour Grain Company, says the

report, "is expanding especially in the line of producing retail brands. Within four years, it has undertaken the manufacture of Armour's Oats, has taken over the Buffalo Cereal Company with its many brands of cereal foods and animal feeds, and in 1917 took over the Maple Flake Mills of Battle Creek, Michigan."

## Invasion of Other Food Industries

"The reason why the packers are seeking control of the substitutes for meat—the foods that compete with meats—are obvious," says the report. "If the prices of substitutes for meat are once brought under packer control, the consumer will have little to gain in turning to them for relief from excessive meat prices." An Armour advertisement in the New York Daily Mail, Dec. 31, 1917, said in part:

"The intelligent housewife has come to realize that the Armour name is synonymous with virtually every food she needs for her table—practically everything for every meal in the week, including the Meatless Day! Soups, fish, vegetables, fruits, condiments, beverages—she can obtain them all under the guarantee of the Armour name."

"Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the big five handle at least half of the poultry, eggs, and cheese in the main channels of interstate commerce," the report states. "Most estimates place the total production in dressed poultry and eggs controlled by the packers at a higher percentage."

"Practically all estimates received stated the packers' handle 75 to 80 per cent of all cheese produced in Wisconsin alone, where 55.6 per cent of the entire country's cheese was made at the time of the last manufacturing census in 1914. All of the big five are distributors of cheese, and all except Wilson & Co. own and control large cheese companies.

The packers are also important factors in condensed milk, and are rapidly increasing their proportion. Wisconsin is covered by their creameries, condenseries, and buying stations, and a similar process of concentration and control is already evident in the other principal dairy states.

"The big five in 1916, according to commission figures, slaughtered 7 per cent of all cattle slaughtered by interstate slaughterers; 88.4 per cent of all sheep; 76.6 per cent of all calves; and 61.2 per cent of swine.

"As to both cattle and sheep," the report states, "the percentage of control by these five concerns constitutes a monopolistic position, considering the harmony with which the five work together in their purchase of animals and the extensiveness of their distributing systems. These combined percentages of control indicate a potential degree of influence over the price paid to the producer and over the price paid by the consumer, sufficient, it is believed, to account for a large share of the suspicion and complaints that have arisen over the meat industry."

The explanation of the 61.2 per cent of hogs lies, the report points out, in the nature of the products. The advantage of the big packer to utilize by-products most efficiently has less scope in hog slaughter because only some 10 per cent of the live hog goes to by-products as against 20 per cent of cattle. Also, the big packers lose the special advantage of their highly developed refrigeration and private car-line systems, since cured hog products do not require refrigeration in shipping. For these reasons, the report states, nearly all the independent interstate slaughterers confine their interstate trade to cured hog products, and in fresh meats to principally a local business.

Including besides all interstate slaughterers, all wholesale local or interstate slaughterers, the big five percentages of slaughter in numbers of head are: cattle, 74.5; sheep, 78.5; calves, 62.5; swine, 56.0.

## Ability to Undersell

"The ability of the large packers to undersell the small slaughterer locally," says the report, "is a potent weapon, even if unused, to keep him from undertaking any aggressive campaign to increase his business. The branch houses and peddler car-routes of the Chicago packers cover the country with such a network that the local slaughterer realizes that he cannot maintain himself against their distributing system if he should attract their unfavorable attention by aggressively trying to increase his volume of business. The local packer, though able to compete in the local market, fears to exert his full powers. His strong tendency is to come in under the umbrella of big packers and to content himself with a modest share of the nearby business. Evidence on this point and on competitive conditions generally is given in other parts of the report."

Average monthly holdings of non-perishable meats during 1916, the report shows, were for the big five as against all other interstate slaughterers: of frozen ham, 95.0 per cent; smoked ham and bacon, 64.1 per cent; dry salt pork, 69.8; pickled pork, 70.5; total meats from swine, 70.0.

## Control in 12 Packing Centers

"The big five control of interstate slaughter at the 12 great packing centers—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, New York City, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, St. Paul, Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Denver, and Wichita—was during 1916: 94.4 per cent of cattle

A'S HIGH COST  
LIVING INQUIRY

Steadily Soared and  
Necessaries Is Higher  
Just Before the Armistice  
Was Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
ONTARIO—One of the most  
important committees appointed by the  
Parliament was that which  
studied the high cost of living  
and which went very fully  
into the question of profiteering  
per se during the whole of the  
war. The prices in Canada  
steadily soaring and the  
housewife of the necessities  
paying higher than they were  
before the armistice was declared,  
in instances almost prohibitive.

The most active members of  
the investigating sub-  
committee were H. H. Stevens, member  
of the House of Commons  
from Vancouver. He is a man  
who always shows great activity  
in his home city in his  
affairs, both national and  
local. In the meantime he has  
been a prominent figure in anything  
progress and advancement,  
and in the House of Commons  
being reflected at the  
election in 1917. Just be-  
cause he rose, the Canadian  
people sought Mr. Stevens' views  
on the question generally which had  
arisen in the investigations, Mr. Stevens

## of Commerce

most important effect of the  
investigations is indicated  
by the establishment of a Board of  
enquiry to be provided for in the bill  
in the House, and which was  
the interim report of the  
committee. This will be an institution  
in character and, I am con-  
vinced, effective in operation.  
After the Railway Com-  
mission will have a similar rela-  
tive, business, and industry,  
Railway Commission has been  
power companies. In addi-  
tion, will be the value of the  
and while there has been  
and charges of unfair  
representation, nevertheless  
the public is invariably  
correctly construe the  
evidence."

to immoral and un-  
satisfactory, which is the chief  
if any, the manufacturer,  
man, the retailer?" was  
question. "I do not consider  
has been very much of  
profits, but rather that com-  
of individuals unexpectedly  
opportunity of making large  
as might be expected,  
somewhat unfair advantage of  
society. As to which classes  
society, I would answer that  
that as far as the evidence  
the retailer is least guilty."

remedy for the ever-soar-  
ing of living in Canada, Mr.  
Stevens said, "I think the surest and  
best remedy for the high  
living would be to refrain  
from the price of wheat, as it  
is the very highest that there is an ample sup-  
ply in the world and the  
fall will undoubtedly drop  
in case there were man-  
of markets, leading to  
commonly known as 'corner'  
the government should un-  
doubtedly step in and stabilize this.  
I think this would be unwise  
convinced from all the evi-  
we gathered on the point,  
will likely drop with a con-  
drop in flour, cereals and  
all feeds, which would im-  
and very beneficially affect  
of meats. There are many  
influencing factors, but this is  
important and immediate

With United States  
committee," he continued,  
time to make any careful or  
comparison of prices between  
the United States; but  
speaking, the impression  
mind was, that there was  
difference when you com-  
corresponding localities or  
in the two countries."

EDUCATORS MAKE DENIAL  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
Prominent educators appearing yesterday at a joint hearing before the House and Senate Education committees denied that the bill providing for establishment of a separate Department of Education would result in federal control of education. They said present state control would be undisturbed and that the measure was designed simply to give federal encouragement to education.

INCOME FRAUDS' ALLEGED  
NEW YORK, New York—An exam-  
iner for the Treasury Department,  
who sought information from the  
Bureau of Commercial Frauds of the  
District Attorney's office, said yesterday that the entire country had been  
scoured to trace large sums of money  
believed to have been sent out of this  
city by the New York brokers in an  
effort to conceal their incomes.

huge profits which are  
have been made due to the  
world conditions brought  
the war, and therefore un-  
by the manufacturers, or  
manufacturer, by making  
it, brought about the pres-  
sions." Mr. Stevens, an-  
question by saying: "My  
that the abnormal condi-  
tions about by the war, is the  
cause of the industrial and  
upheaval, and the high  
the manufacturer has  
these conditions, extraordi-  
narily of making large  
in my estimation, in some  
generally, making un-  
and illicit profits. It is  
difficult, however, to draw  
to state, definitely, who  
of unfair profiteering  
I believe, personally,  
manufacturers, who found that  
was expanding at an

abnormal rate and producing extra-  
ordinary profits, should have lowered  
the price of their goods to local con-  
sumers, thus distributing a portion of  
their abnormal earnings."

## Enormous Earnings

"Are the heavy dividends made on  
the capital of industrial concerns due  
to huge turnovers and a small margin  
of profits or have they been due to  
heavy margins of profits?" the inter-  
viewer then asked. "To a large extent," said Mr. Stevens, "the enormous  
earnings have been due to the huge  
turnovers, and in many cases the margin  
of profits have been very small. A careful study, however, of concerns with  
a very small margin and a large  
turnover, will lead the student to be-  
lieve, to the conclusion that in all  
cases the margin has been still lower,  
it would have contributed to some de-  
gree to lowering the cost of living,  
although the saving resulting from such  
cut would be infinitesimal in the  
individual article. In some cases it is  
quite clear that an altogether too  
large a margin has been charged and  
in these cases they should be very  
severely restricted."

Mr. Stevens was of the opinion that  
the excess profits tax seemed to have  
been very effective, in so far as pro-  
ducing revenue was concerned. "But  
I question very much," he added, "if  
it has to any extent contributed to the  
restricting of excess profits. It should  
be observed, however, that the benefit  
of the revenue was indeed most de-  
sirable during the past few years.  
"I do not believe," he concluded,  
"that the tax has been evaded to any  
great extent. As far as I have been  
able to judge, however, the Finance  
Department has kept a very close and  
effective check upon it and

the question as to what  
the greatest value to the  
investigations, Mr. Stevens

LUTHERAN CHILDREN  
TAUGHT IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SAGINAW, Michigan—Discussing  
the use of the German language in  
the worship of the Lutheran churches,  
at the convention of the state Synod,  
the Rev. F. Brand, third vice-president  
of the National Synod, said the Lu-  
theran church if let alone would come  
naturally to worship solely in the  
English language in the next genera-  
tion. A continuation of persecution,  
he said, would only increase the ten-  
acity with which the Lutherans held  
to the mother tongue.

"English has now become the lan-  
guage of childhood in the Lutheran  
church," he said. "German is taught  
more for cultural reasons than anything  
else. All the secular branches in  
the parish schools are taught in  
English. The language of childhood  
naturally becomes the language of  
religious worship. The Lutherans  
born in the old country hold to the  
German for worship in the churches  
because it was the language of their  
church. For the same reason the  
new generation of Lutherans will demand  
religious expression solely in  
English."

SAVINGS STAMPS  
TO BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Government saving securities proved  
so profitable during the war emergency  
and so stimulating to the development  
of habits of thrift among the people,  
that the Secretary of the Treasury  
has decided to make the sale of

stamps and Treasury saving certificates  
a permanent institution.

This announcement was made by  
Secretary Carter Glass on Wednesday  
in reply to an appeal from the National  
Education Association that the department  
take such action as would insure  
permanence to the thrift movement  
and make the purchase of thrift stamps  
and war saving stamps permanently  
available to schools and other volunteer  
agencies.

Secretary Glass in his message to  
George D. Strayer, president of the  
association, through whom the appeal  
was delivered, expressed his deep ap-  
preciation of the hearty and effective  
cooperation of the association in the  
government thrift campaign and his  
encouragement at the interest shown  
by the organization.

EDUCATORS MAKE DENIAL  
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Prominent educators appearing yesterday at a joint hearing before the House and Senate Education committees denied that the bill providing for establishment of a separate Department of Education would result in federal control of education. They said present state control would be undisturbed and that the measure was designed simply to give federal encouragement to education.

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difficult, however, to draw  
to state, definitely, who  
of unfair profiteering  
I believe, personally,  
manufacturers, who found that  
was expanding at an

FISH EXCHANGE  
MAY BE DISSOLVED

Charge That the Boston Orga-  
nization Violated the Sherman  
Law Is Sustained in United  
States District Court Decision

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The petition  
of the United States Government  
alleging that the New England Fish  
exchange acted in violation of the  
Sherman Law is sustained by the  
decision of the justices of the United  
States District Court, handed down  
yesterday, in the case of the govern-  
ment against the fish exchange.

Certain alleged offending acts of the  
fish men are also held to violate the  
Clayton Act. The decision is subject  
to appeal to the United States Supreme  
Court.

Judges Bingham, Johnson and Aldrich  
handed down the decision, which  
covers 33 typewritten legal sheets.  
There are 40 defendants in all, 32  
representing the interests of the Boston  
Fish Pier Company, and eight the  
Bay State Fishing Company. The  
government brought a suit to dissolve  
the exchange, and the court set forth  
in its decision that if the parties can-  
not agree, such a dissolution will be  
ordered by decree and another organiza-  
tion substituted to meet legal ap-  
proval.

## Dissolution Decree Possible

The wording of the decision in this  
respect is as follows: "If the parties  
cannot agree upon the terms for open-  
ing up the pier and exchange, then  
the decree to be prepared may include  
a provision dissolving the exchange  
and the Boston Fish Market Corpora-  
tion and stating the mode and manner  
in which the dissolutions shall be  
effected."

An investigation of the fish business  
in Boston not long ago revealed that  
large profits were being made, and that  
the business locally was controlled by  
a comparatively small group of men.  
Judge Sanderson, in the state courts  
about a week ago, sentenced several  
fish men to serve a year in jail, and  
a number of others to serve six months,  
after they had been convicted of illegal  
practices in conspiring to main-  
tain prices.

The case just disposed of in the fed-  
eral courts was brought by the govern-  
ment in a bill in equity filed June  
21, 1917. The New England Fish Ex-  
change, a Maine corporation, includes  
as members the 40 fish wholesalers of  
this city. The Bay State Fishing Com-  
pany, also a Maine corporation, operates  
the steam trawler fishing fleet  
formerly operated by a Massachusetts  
company of the same name. The Boston  
Fish Pier Company, the decision  
asserts, owns a control of the Ex-  
change stock, and also, directly and  
indirectly, the control of the Boston  
Fish Market Corporation.

## Violations of Clayton Act

The court decision declares that the  
acquisition by the Boston Fish Pier  
Company of the assets and business of  
two partnerships and of the A. F. Rich  
Company "was plainly in violation of  
the Clayton Act," as was the acquisition  
of stock in 25 corporations doing  
business in interstate commerce as  
independent wholesale fresh fish dealers,  
"and that their combination in  
the Boston Fish Pier Company must be  
dissolved."

The acquisition by the Bay State  
Fishing Company of stock in eight  
corporations is likewise declared a  
violation of the Clayton Act.

The bill in equity sustained by the  
court was brought to prevent the defen-  
dants from further violating the  
Sherman Act and supplementary acts  
"by combining and conspiring to mon-  
opolize and restrain and from mon-  
opolizing and restraining a part of the  
trade and commerce among the sev-  
eral states in the fresh fish industry  
of New England, and particularly in  
that class of fresh fish known as  
ground fish and of certain migratory  
and seasonal fish of which mackerel  
is an example."

AERIAL PATROL FOR  
THE MEXICAN BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California—Col. Henry  
H. Arnold, aeronautical officer of the  
western department, United States  
Army, has received orders from  
Washington to establish an aerial

patrol of the Mexican border from  
Tia Juana to Brownsville, Texas. Pilots  
and observers from Rockwell and  
Ream fields will patrol the district  
between Tia Juana and Yuma, Arizona.  
Aviators from Ellington and Kelly  
fields in Texas will care for the re-  
maining portion of the international  
boundary line. This arrangement is  
to forestall possible incursion into the  
United States by Villa forces.  
Large type de Haviland machines,  
equipped with 200-horsepower Liberty  
motors, will be used.

Bear Brand  
Cold Pack Canner

for the canning of fruits and vegetables in the home.  
Full instructions and time-table for cold pack canning, compiled from U. S. Government Bulletin, furnished with each canner.  
Illustrated circular will be mailed upon request.  
Manufactured by  
Woolwine Metal Products Co.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PATENT PENDING

RENEWAL OF TRADE  
WITH THE GERMANS

Resumption at Once Is Contem-  
plated by United States—No  
Consuls to Be Sent, but Blanket  
Licenses to Be Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—J. N. B.  
Hewitt of the Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, District of Columbia, is  
here endeavoring to gather some data  
relating to the constitution of the Six  
Nations and the provisions of the old  
league made among the Five Nations,  
later known as the Six Nations. He has  
been in Brantford before and gathered  
on previous visits old stories and Indian  
lore from aged residents of the  
reserve, which is situated close to this

country.

DATA OF THE SIX NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

BRIDGEBURG, Ontario—In order  
to expedite the construction of homes  
here, many orders are being given for  
ready-cut houses, which require only  
four weeks to complete. These houses  
come from the contracting firm in  
sections, each part being numbered  
and ready to put together. If those  
now being built prove satisfactory,  
orders for many others will follow.

Plans for resuming trade relations  
were discussed yesterday with Pres-  
ident Wilson by Frank L. Polk, Acting  
Secretary of State.

Representatives of United States  
business concerns are in neutral  
countries awaiting word that they  
may enter Germany. It was explained  
at the State Department that no pas-  
ports can be issued until the treaty  
is ratified, nor can Germany issue  
passports for its citizens to come to  
the United States. Consequently, any  
nationals of either country or the other do so  
upon their own responsibility.

The peace treaty limits Germany's

exportation of dyes, potash and chemicals  
for a period during which time  
Congress will have the opportunity of  
passing a law that will protect the  
new United States dye industry. Bills  
providing this protection already have  
been introduced, and if passed will  
bar German dyes except in so far as the  
United States cannot meet its own  
requirements.

Large stocks of cotton and other  
raw materials from the United States  
are said to be in neutral countries for  
shipment into Germany as soon as the  
blockade is lifted. The War Trade  
Board some time ago relaxed export  
restrictions to permit such accumula-  
tions on the border of Germany. It  
is emphasized, however, that the  
Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act is in no  
sense abrogated and the United States  
at any time can halt trade with Ger-  
many if the necessity should arise  
prior to ratification of the treaty.

It is well understood that the  
financing of trade with Germany has no  
governmental backing. Those who sell to Germany must make their own  
terms and take all risks. Credit ar-  
rangements are believed to be necessary  
in most transactions, but these  
arrangements are not supervised or  
indorsed by the government.

ARMY PAPER'S STAFF RETURNS

NEW YORK, New York—A wireless  
message received yesterday by the  
naval communication service from the

transport Pretoria said the entire staff

of The Stars and Stripes, which was  
the official organ of the American ex-  
peditionary force, was on board and  
that the ship would dock at Hoboken  
on Saturday.

PROSECUTION FOR  
BISBEE DEPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—Prosecution on  
charges of kidnaping of hundreds of

residents of the Bisbee-Warren mining

district began with the arrest on Thurs-  
day of a score of persons alleged to  
have taken part in the Bisbee deporta-  
tion on July 12, 1917. The prosecu-  
tion is under a state law which fixes the  
penalty at from one to 10 years' im-  
prisonment. A criminal charge in the  
federal court last year was dismissed  
on the ground that an adequate remedy  
already existed under provisions of the  
state statutes.

Among prominent defendants against  
whom complaints were filed are Col.  
J. C. Greenway, general manager of  
Calumet & Arizona Mining Company,  
who served as lieutenant-colonel in  
the American expeditionary forces;

Dr. W. R. Sims, former president of  
the state Senate, and Harry C.

Wheeler, former sheriff of Cochise  
County, under whose direction the de-  
portations were carried out. The ex-  
pected list of defendants may total

1200. Bonds were fixed in each case  
at \$2000. Hearings were set for this

afternoon.

INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massa-  
chusetts Senate yesterday passed to

be engrossed the bill allowing the  
savings departments of trust com-  
panies to pay interest monthly, after it

VALLEY OF  
ITCHEN

Christian Science Monitor  
of spring, when  
after many weeks of  
shown his golden face  
ward down, any city  
a city as Winchester—  
moment, undesirable.  
Distinctly a wider sky  
and meadows, and the  
fallen waters for com-  
are in the valley of

the cathedral close the  
the avenue, past the  
and out before the  
old lawn, above which  
pale pile, within whose  
and them, are memoried  
England's history, from  
and Canute, past William  
and Wulsey, to the mod-  
ern and lawn sleeves.

## Norman Arches

harmonious are the sur-  
in line and color—soft  
a round Norman arches,  
a cloister-garth, blending  
the tints of immemorial  
a golden sheen of lichens  
tree-trunks. Here are  
brown, upon the tiled  
walls, on barge-  
gabled roofs, and in  
pink network of iron-  
ings, through which the  
is seen. Thus, among  
charms, you twist and  
a corner, beneath the  
arch, now out again into  
before another bend  
more through the ple-  
the eastern gate.

sham's College, modestly  
building, with an oriel  
a legend reminding us  
Austen lived her later  
among so many sur-  
sueurs, wears—as I sup-  
herself wore—an air  
not without grace in  
too blant days.

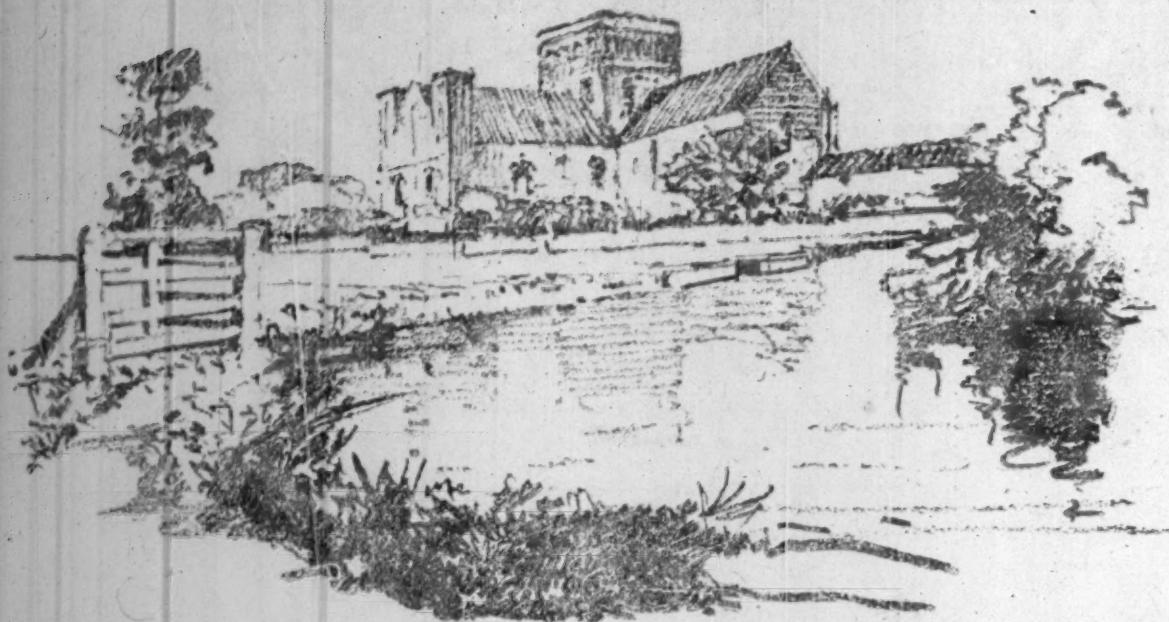
schamists, fresh-faced,  
symbolizing a coming  
past the gray ruins  
—where Mary or  
her marriage, fated  
husband-to-be—are the  
water-meadows of the  
ayon, clear cut against  
the tree-crested ridge of  
a Hill, with memoried  
II and of the college's

plash and Bubble

the meadow path the  
bubble, swish and  
music most melodious  
even to those un-  
lure. Gray gulls hover,  
the shining surface, and  
so as to set one won-  
was that led them  
on sea into this inland  
valley. Down below,  
bed, the forest of ferns  
bends to the current,  
—or of mannow-kind  
play about its glades,  
are age-long majesty  
billed roofs and towered  
the Hospital of St. Cross,  
ancestral elms. Here I  
stille, to enjoy a fleet  
a thatched roof, and  
the sliding water-mir-  
sue of pink feathering  
and quivering to the

almost to go into the  
the "Wayfarer's  
that I want the dole—  
ever, is meager during  
that it is pleasant to  
charity practiced for so  
by the brethren in red  
say—I hardly know  
that St. Cross is the  
Anthony Trollope  
Warden" of the novel so  
"Barchester Towers."  
his autobiography names  
Winton, as the city in  
conceived the story of  
concent; but, Barsetsire  
visit there.

BRAZIL THANKS UNITED STATES  
RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Congress  
approved on Thursday a resolution  
that the Brazilian Government should  
telegraph its thanks to the Government  
and Congress of the United  
States for the reception given in that  
country to Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the  
Brazilian President-elect, during his



St. Cross, Winchester, England, from the Water-Meadows.

## MUSIC

## English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recitals  
given by Patuffa and Marjory Kennedy-Fraser  
of the Hebridean Folk  
Songs they have collected are no  
longer a novelty, but they are some-  
thing better: they are sincere and  
artistic presentations of utterly sincere  
and lovely songs. Therefore they  
are always welcome, and the recital  
which recently took place at the  
Eolian Hall was no exception to the  
rule.

The first part of the program contained  
many songs, sung either to piano or harp accompaniment, the  
singers being the concert-givers themselves, assisted by Owen Colyer.  
Most of the tunes were things of  
pure delight in their marvelous  
beauty of line and fitness of rhythm.  
Particularly charming was "The Lover's  
Ship," a Barra love-lilt sung by  
Patuffa Kennedy-Fraser with a  
cressing warmth of voice, a delicate  
rhythmic perception, and an absorption  
in the music which are ideal in  
folk-song renderings. Another striking  
song was the clan chant, "Ode to  
Dunvegan Castle," by Mary Macleod  
(1500-1600). This had that passionate  
leap of an octave in it which  
either in the upward or descending  
form seems so constant a feature in  
Hebridean tunes belonging to women,  
either by authorship or subject, and  
indeed these tunes have a wonderful  
power of directly expressing a  
woman's inmost heart. Other beautiful  
songs were the "Kishmuil Cradle  
Crotan," "The Sea Tangle" (a variant  
of the "Two Sisters o' Binnorrie"), and  
the deliciously rhythmic and very  
ancient Labor Hails.

The second part of the concert was  
devoted to "The Seal Woman," an  
island tale from Eriskay put into play  
form by Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and  
read aloud by herself, with folk songs  
interpolated. Frankly, this play form  
brought in an element of artificiality  
which only the master-hand of such  
a poet as Yeats could have woven into  
harmony with the simple spontaneity  
of the folk songs, and the tale would

be a Cedar chest is only one of a  
vast number of comfortable summer  
companions that Barker Bros. offer to  
you. All camp and vacation necessities are  
remembered here.

A SUMMER HOME  
for winter pieces is found  
in a Cedar chest.

But a Cedar chest is only one of a  
vast number of comfortable summer  
companions that Barker Bros. offer to  
you.

All camp and vacation necessities are  
remembered here.

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FLORISTS

212 West Fourth Street  
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Florists Telegraph Delivery

Moscou," and the New Queen's Hall  
Orchestra played some short orchestral  
selections.

Has mountain scenery any influence  
upon music? Two doctors of  
music, one from Liverpool and the  
other from Manchester, were discussing  
this problem the other day, and  
the Liverpool musician said, "The  
reason why Manchester is so much  
more musical than Liverpool is be-  
cause Liverpool is so flat." "But  
Manchester is flat, also," said the  
Manchester musician. "Ah, yes," rejoined  
the other, "but Manchester is sur-  
rounded, particularly on the north  
and east, by hills, and the many small  
towns like Stalybridge and Ashton,  
and Darwen and Blackburn, which are  
all hill towns, make Manchester their  
metropolis and pour their music into  
your city." How much truth is there  
in this theory? It is undeniably true  
that the Lancashire towns are both  
hilly and musical in a very high  
degree. Places like Nelson and Colne  
and Burnley have their choral and  
orchestral societies and glee clubs in  
great abundance. The neighboring  
plains of Cheshire are comparatively  
unmusical. The hilly West-Riding of  
Yorkshire is alive with music, and the  
most unmusical part of England is  
probably the flat-land of East Anglia.  
The Celtic race is always and every-  
where musical, but music thrives  
more in the sparsely populated and  
mountainous North than in the flatter  
and more populous South. The same  
thing is true of Scotland, while the  
Tzecas around Prague and the Hun-  
garians of Transylvania are the most  
musical sections of their respective  
races.

Great activity of a practical kind is  
being shown to procure British music  
a suitable hearing. No composer can  
be expected to produce serious works  
that are never likely to be performed.  
In the old days the public were at  
fault because they were indifferent to  
the claims of native music. Sir Charles  
Hallé used to say that whenever  
he produced a work by an English  
composer he knew that he should  
suffer pecuniary loss; the subscribers  
might attend, but the gallery and  
the cheaper seats would be empty.  
Consideration of the box-office naturally  
affects the most enterprising of  
concert-organizers. The popularity of  
Elgar and Bantock has done much to  
remove this stigma, and the war has  
brought home to English people  
the importance of home-productions,  
whether in foodstuffs or in art. The

hand of encouragement is now held  
out to British composers by popular  
conductors. Mr. Akeroyd, the founder  
of the Liverpool Akeroyd concerts,  
among others, has announced his in-  
tention of producing a new British  
orchestral work at each of his seven  
symphony concerts next season, and a  
new British chamber work at each of  
his four chamber-music concerts.  
An even more stimulating announcement  
is made by the trustees of the Patron's  
Fund of the Royal College of Music,  
a fund founded in 1903 by the gift of  
£27,000 to help young and struggling  
composers. Instead of two concerts  
per annum, as heretofore, there are  
to be 10 "public rehearsals" at which  
beginning composers can, if they are so  
inclined, conduct their own works.  
These rehearsals of new compositions  
will ultimately be open to choral as  
well as instrumental works, and will  
be extended to provincial towns,  
and should prove an invaluable aid to  
young and unknown composers.

CANADA'S TRADE POSSIBILITIES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. Lloyd  
Harris, chairman of the Canadian  
Commission in London, who has been  
in Ottawa for the past six weeks has  
returned to England. Before leaving  
he stated in the course of an interview  
that he was more and more convinced  
that the Canadian public required  
educating as regards the tremendous  
trade possibilities with Europe.  
He was not in favor of further  
government credits, but expressed the  
opinion that Canadian banks and  
financial houses should finance the  
European countries, which have heavy  
reconstruction problems before them.  
Such a course, he said, would have  
the effect of stimulating Canadian ex-  
ports, and would also interest pro-  
ducers in markets in countries to  
which the banks had extended credits.  
He was of the opinion that a capital  
of \$300,000,000 raised by this means  
in Canada would enable the country  
to do trade up to five times that  
amount if it were used as a sort of  
circulating credit. In a parting word,  
Mr. Harris impressed upon the people  
of Canada the importance of non-gov-  
ernment credit.

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—Tones of the afterglow—

—Texture to float across one's vision as the sunbeams drift upon  
the light—

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sake—then loomed by master craftsmen—

—Such is "Shadoette"—as it is to be found in Los Angeles at  
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ness Dresses—for Underwear and Motor Veils—

—A fabric diverse in its inspirations as it is glorious in its  
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Parcel Post prepaid to points in California, Arizona, New Mexico,  
Nevada and Utah.

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Los Angeles

## ENDED PEACE TO BE URGED

See Nations Association  
Exert Its Influence  
Adoption of the  
Just as It Stands

Christian Science Monitor  
Massachusetts — The  
Nations Association  
has influence to have  
in the covenants of  
the League of Nations, adopted  
according to the  
who is now directing the  
organization in this city.  
Article X the founda-  
tions, and will do every-  
thing to insure its adop-  
tion. Crocker. "It was one  
laid down by President  
the ending of hostilities in  
points and has been  
ized as an essential  
treaty of peace.

of the Senate, as we see  
the treaty without reser-  
by so doing can we  
securing for the United  
advantages of peace and of  
an effective League of  
these advantages are so  
seems hardly conceivable  
one would think of endan-  
by putting in reser-  
might be claimed by Ger-  
many other country to pre-  
vention from being com-  
ing, especially in view  
that the covenant itself  
future changes and the  
can withdraw at any time  
notice.

people are opposed to the  
nations, regardless of its  
because they believe  
posed by the Republican  
a Republican, I command  
of their selection of a  
deplore their failure to  
the real attitude of the

is that the idea of a  
ations was first seriously  
brought up in 1915, that the  
part of the league was  
improved by Republi-  
can, that much of the over-  
whelming sentiment in favor  
has been brought about  
of President Taft, for  
States Attorney-General  
President Lowell of  
other Republicans.

Chairman of the Re-  
gional Committee has re-  
quested that Republicans must  
appear that the party  
in the league, and in a  
paper appears an article  
gives convincing proof  
the action of certain  
senators may be, the Re-  
sponsibility has led in the effort  
world action to prevent

## EDUCATION

London Notes  
Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent

England — The Director of  
for Liverpool (Mr. J. G.  
not been long in for  
another director for Man-  
a report upon the needs  
under the new Education  
schemes, of course, upon  
the same points, but  
has its new fact  
the special circumstances.

Perhaps it is in regard  
on schools that the most  
are put forward, especially  
of a central school of

ays that ultimately, i.e.,  
and subsequent years, ac-  
will have to be provided  
young persons between 14  
of age. The burden of  
Liverpool, he anticipates,  
the education committee,  
probable that many "works"  
will be established in the  
schools which may be  
private persons or associa-  
es charging fees, will  
attractive. There is noth-  
act to prevent religious  
being given in the contin-  
but the difficulties of  
a system of continua-  
at which young people  
for a few hours per  
is immensely complicated  
within those hours has to  
a definite religious instruc-  
to various denomina-  
first, accommodation will  
be sought in hired  
such as Sunday schools and  
possibly military and  
ments, provided sites for  
obtained, may be useful.  
development of this  
will, however, largely  
provision, at the earliest  
es, of permanent well-  
sidiings.

ing out the need for im-  
equipment of the Central  
school and the School of  
he deplores the non-exis-  
commercial city of a build-  
as the City School of  
The existence of a school  
he says, would have  
realize the value of ed-  
might have done as  
a university to rouse edu-  
in the city, and  
the university, it might  
support quite as strong  
schools. It is on the  
the lack of the  
continuation schools  
made up. In the first  
appointed day over  
people will have to be  
and the suite of offices  
Buildings are quite un-  
more urgent problem  
the provi-  
accommodation for a

SERVICE MEN TO FORM POST  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — On Mon-  
day, July 14, at 8 p.m., there will be a  
meeting in the Assembly Hall of the  
English High School, Montgomery  
Street, of all Back Bay and Ward 7  
men who entered the service in the  
local organization, and will call  
another meeting as soon as a draft of  
the tentative program mapped out in  
New York has been received.

The aims of the Committee of Forty-  
Eight are to organize a conference of  
Americans interested in a thorough-  
going program of fundamental recon-  
struction; to present to such a con-

school of commerce in the center of  
Liverpool.

In putting forward their proposals  
for the development of education in  
the cities of Manchester and Liverpool,  
the directors of education appear  
to have anticipated the action of  
the Board of Education, which has  
just issued a long document intended  
to help local education authorities to  
arrange schemes under the Education  
Act, 1918. Mr. Spurling Hey and Mr.  
Legge have certainly compiled with  
the passage in the document which  
says: "The success of an authority's  
policy will depend to a large extent  
upon the measure of public interest  
and support which the authority can  
command, and it appears to the board  
to be most important, if not essential,  
that any general statement of the  
authority's proposals and ideals  
should be set out with a view to publica-  
tion, and in a manner which is  
likely to interest parents and other  
bodies or persons concerned."

Dissatisfaction has for some time  
been expressed by the teaching pro-  
fession in regard to the position of  
schoolmasters in the navy, the army,  
and the Royal Marines. A school-  
master branch of a new arm—the  
Royal Air Force—is now being estab-  
lished, and this fact brings matters to  
a head. It is contended that school-  
masters in all the military services  
should be given commissioned rank on  
joining. In past times a teacher  
might be a chief petty officer or a  
warrant officer in the navy, and more  
recently the efforts of the National  
Union of Teachers, supported by those  
of some superior officers, have ob-  
tained the concession of such a rank as  
that of schoolmaster lieutenant or  
schoolmaster lieutenant commander.  
But although a few teachers already  
have their names and rank borne on  
the navy list, the army has made no  
corresponding change, while the Royal  
Marine schoolmasters, few as they are,  
have even more reason to complain.  
Several hundred permanent naval or  
military members of the school staff,  
says The Schoolmaster, are waiting for  
the answer to the inquiry. Will air  
force schoolmasters be made commis-  
sioned officers on joining? That  
journal (the organ of the National  
Union of Teachers) points to the fact  
that practically all the elementary  
school teachers who joined the forces  
during the war decline to continue in  
military service, and that their chief  
reason for so declining is the status of  
the service schoolmaster. His position,  
it is urged, should carry with it  
the authority, prospects, pay, and pen-  
sion of commissioned rank, just as  
does the position of engineer, ac-  
countant, doctor, and the other tech-  
nical branches of the services.

## AMERICAN BOARD'S POSITION IN ARMENIA

BOSTON, Massachusetts — For the  
correction of any misunderstanding  
that may have grown out of certain  
statements in the press regarding the  
attitude of the American Board of  
Commissioners for Foreign Missions  
toward the future of Armenia, the  
American board through its pruden-  
tial committee at a meeting held July 8  
made the following official state-  
ment:

"The fact should be reemphasized  
that the deep interest of the American  
Board in Armenia and its abiding  
sympathy with the Armenian people  
have been amply demonstrated not  
only by the devotion of its mission-  
aries for nearly a century, but also  
by the presence of its president, Dr.  
Edward C. Moore, and its senior sec-  
retary, Dr. James L. Barton, in the  
Levant, both engaged in the relief of  
suffering and distress in Armenia, and  
in the endeavor to save the remnant of  
the Armenian nation.

"Political activities lie wholly out-  
side the province of the American  
board. We cannot however but pro-  
foundly feel that justice demands that  
the Armenians shall be delivered from  
the atrocities of Turkish tyranny and  
misrule. Therefore we express the  
earnest hope that whatever may be the  
political readjustment in the near  
east, the safety of the Armenian people  
will be so guaranteed and pro-  
tected that any recurrence of the  
horrors of past massacres and deporta-  
tions shall be made forever impos-  
sible. The welfare of a people for  
whom so many of our missionaries  
have given their lives is naturally  
near to our hearts. We look forward  
to the time when the nation which has  
suffered for so many centuries shall  
develop its own latent resources in  
peace and happiness under ample pro-  
tection and wise guidance."

**HONOR TO A STEEL MAGNATE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — In honor of  
a man who did much indirectly for  
the Mahoning Valley and other steel  
districts, a bust of Sir Henry Besse-  
mer, discoverer of the process of mak-  
ing Bessemer steel, has been placed  
in the McKinley Birthplace Memorial  
at Niles, Ohio. Before the days of  
Bessemer steel, iron was the chief  
product of the Youngstown mills.  
Among the steel men who contributed to  
the memorial are Charles Schwab and  
E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel  
Company; Leonard Peckitt, Empire  
Steel Company; J. L. Replinger, James  
A. Campbell and Robert Bentley,  
Youngstown steel manufacturers.

**SERVICE MEN TO FORM POST**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — On Mon-  
day, July 14, at 8 p.m., there will be a  
meeting in the Assembly Hall of the  
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Eight are to organize a conference of  
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going program of fundamental recon-  
struction; to present to such a con-

## ALBANIANS HOLD COUNCIL ON POLICY

**Federation Meeting in Boston  
Makes Claim for Right of  
Self-Determination and Sends  
Envoy to Washington**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — To formulate  
the policy which is to be followed  
hereafter by the Albanian representa-  
tives abroad, in Paris, at the Peace  
Conference, or wherever they may be,  
in their efforts to obtain justice for  
the small Nation of Albania, the Pan-  
Albanian Federation Vatra of America,  
with 72 branches in the United States  
and Canada, has been in annual con-  
vention this week at its headquarters  
in Boston. The interests of Albania  
were presented to the Peace Conference  
by about 22 official delegates,  
some sent by the provisional govern-  
ment of Albania, others by the Al-  
banian colonies in Rumania, Turkey,  
and Switzerland, and one, Capt. C. T.  
Ericson, by the Federation Vatra of  
America.

Mr. Erickson states that after facing  
many obstacles in the nature of wide-  
spread misinformation and of self-  
centered propaganda on the part of  
the other nations involved, which left  
Albania entirely outside the zone of  
the slightest consideration, there now  
appear hopeful signs that justice for  
this Balkan people will be forth-  
coming.

**Envoy to Washington**

"In order to grasp the importance  
of the convention this year and of the  
Federation Vatra, under whose aus-  
pices it is being held," say Albanians  
attending the meeting, "it must be  
stated that three of the delegates  
elected by this federation are today  
members of the Albanian Government,  
and the fourth, Captain Erickson, has  
been in close cooperation with the rest  
of the Albanian delegation in Paris."

Captain Erickson, who has lived for  
12 years in the atmosphere of the  
Balkan question, going to Albania as a  
missionary, gave to the convention in  
Boston a detailed account of his work  
in Paris in the presentation of facts re-  
garding Albania and the justice for  
which she asked. When about 18 of  
the Albanian delegation in Paris came  
to that point in their undertaking  
where they were convinced that nothing  
short of a mandatory of Albania by  
the United States was necessary if  
the Balkan skies were to be cleared of  
the clouds of international strife and  
Albania of the possibility of becoming  
a never-ceasing battlefield, and since  
the American delegation could do nothing more until the Senate has  
acted, Captain Erickson was sent to  
Washington to place his knowledge at  
the disposal of the members of the  
Senate. He has stopped in Boston en-  
route to Washington.

Though Italy, Greece, Serbia, and  
Montenegro have all asserted claims  
upon Albanian territory, Mr. Erickson  
says that the last three would gladly  
submit all claims upon Albania to the  
United States if she would consent to  
become its mandatory. At present,  
through the Treaty of London in 1913  
and through occupations during the  
war, the major part of Albania is under  
the control of foreign powers, Italy  
being the chief.

**Plea for Self-Determination**

In his report to the Boston conven-  
tion Mr. Erickson said, in part:

"We made it plain always that we  
were asking for simply the principle  
of self-determination for which the  
war had been fought, to be applied to  
Albania. If, after a fair test the Al-  
banians preferred to be under Greek  
rule, their right to such a decision  
would not be questioned; only we  
asked that it be fairly tested in all the  
territories in dispute."

"We believed that the Albanian  
question was too complicated to be  
settled by any interested power and  
for that reason we opposed an Italian  
mandatory. The opposition of the  
other Balkan states to Italy's becoming  
a mandatory of Albania was the  
chief factor in the Balkans with Albania  
as the battlefield. For that reason we  
urged an American mandatory and excellent  
progress was made with the American  
delegation along that line until the  
President published his memorandum  
submitted to Mr. Orlando, acquiescing  
in Italy's possession of Valona and  
later agreeing to the proposition that  
the League of Nations ask Italy to be-  
come mandatory for Albania. Neither  
of these propositions received the  
approval of the American delegation,  
however, the Jugo-Slavs rejected the  
terms proposed in the memorandum  
and so the whole matter was left unsolved,  
as it remains till the present time.

"We have reason, however, to be-  
lieve that the American delegation is  
interesting itself actively in Albania  
at the present time and there is  
ground for hope that a favorable solution  
will be found."

**BRANCH COMMITTEE  
OF 48 PLANNED**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Preliminary  
steps have been taken in Boston for  
the organization of a branch of  
the Committee of Forty-Eight, formed  
in New York a few months ago as a  
tentative means of spreading liberal  
thought in the United States. At a  
meeting held yesterday, John S. Codman  
was chosen temporary chairman of  
the local organization, and will call  
another meeting as soon as a draft of  
the tentative program mapped out in  
New York has been received.

The aims of the Committee of Forty-  
Eight are to organize a conference of  
Americans interested in a thorough-  
going program of fundamental recon-  
struction; to present to such a con-

ference a tentative platform dealing  
with political, social, industrial, and  
international reconstruction; and to  
discuss at the conference, which will  
probably be held in St. Louis in October,  
the formation of a political party,  
or coalition with other parties. The  
committee describes its members as  
"Americans who are equally opposed to  
reaction and violent revolution."

## RAILROAD RULES ON BEER TRAFFIC

**Southern Pacific to Accept Ship-  
ments When Shipper Ships to  
Himself and No Sale Is Made**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California — As  
a result of the application for a man-  
datory injunction to compel the South-  
ern Pacific Railroad Company to  
transport beer containing 2% per cent  
alcohol, made in the United States  
District Court here by the Rainier  
Brewing Company, the Railroad Ad-  
ministration has agreed to accept this  
beer for shipment. All that is re-  
quired of the brewing company, said  
Theodore A. Bell, attorney for that  
concern, is that it shall include in its  
bill of lading of shipping receipt, a  
statement that the shipper is shipping  
the beer to himself, and that such  
shipment is not in connection with  
any sale. This applies to all liquor,  
whether intoxicating or not.

It appears that the Director-General  
of Railroads has issued an order that  
shipments of intoxicating liquors in  
cases where the liquor is being shipped  
to oneself should be received by the  
railroads upon receipt of a certificate  
to that effect. He contends that wines  
and beers, whether intoxicating or not,  
must be accepted by the transpor-  
tation companies, provided that the  
carrier is not required to collect the  
purchase price and remit it to the  
shipper. The courts have never gone  
further than to declare that common  
carriers may refuse C. O. D. shipment  
of liquors. There is no federal law  
prohibiting the transportation of  
liquor except that it cannot be shipped  
in interstate commerce into any state  
where the manufacture or sale of  
liquor is prohibited by local law.

The case of Louis Henrich and Rudolph  
Samei, president and manager of the  
Rainier Brewing Company, charged by  
the United States Attorney with selling  
beer contrary to the wartime  
prohibition act, which is expected  
to serve as a test case, was postponed  
Thursday by William H. Sawtell,  
United States District Judge, until  
next Monday, when a demurser will be  
filed by the brewing company and  
the case will be argued.

## AIR MAIL SERVICE GIVES SATISFACTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —  
The records of the air mail service  
for June prove that air post is  
hardly more subject to interruption  
than on land. Between New  
York and Washington for that month  
the record was 99 per cent, and on  
the Cleveland-Chicago division a per-  
fect score was obtained, the average  
speed being 96.7 miles an hour.

The Post Office Department claims  
that the operation of the Cleveland-  
Chicago route is without a parallel  
in aviation. After the route was  
started, May 15, not a day was missed  
for 70 consecutive days, non-stop  
flights of 325 miles each being made  
without a forced landing. The route  
from New York to Cleveland across  
the Allegheny Mountains has been  
operating successfully since July 1.

## STEAMBOAT LIBEL REMOVED

PORTLAND, Maine — The libel under  
which the steamboats of the Casco  
Bay and Harpswell lines have been  
brought up since last Tuesday has been  
lifted by agreement of counsel, and the  
boats will be operated under a  
receivership created by the state court.  
The decree for the receivership  
was signed by Associate Justice  
Scott Wilson and Charles W. T.  
Goding, who has been manager of the  
company, and Edward C. Reynolds  
were named as receivers. The tying  
up of the steamers by creditors of the  
company for three days deprived  
hundreds of people at the island  
resorts of the bay of means of trans-  
portation and obtaining food.

"Its effect," said he, "is to take  
away the key from the key industry.  
It exercises a most demoralizing influence  
upon the students of our universities.  
It opens the door for propaganda and puts the results  
of German labor, and those of Japanese  
labor for that matter, before the students  
every day. As a result the students are being trained in an atmosphere  
of dependence on industries of foreign  
countries."

**American Makes Recommended**

Col. M. A. Reasoner, officer in charge  
of the field medical supply depot of

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS FOUGHT

**Educators and Chemists of United  
States Plan to Destroy Illusion  
of Superiority of German-  
Made Laboratory Supplies**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Educators  
and chemists have launched a move-  
ment for driving an insidious form of  
German propaganda from the universi-  
ties and technical schools of the  
United States, according to a bulletin  
issued by the American Chemical So-  
ciety.

They are following the policy in-  
augurated by the Indiana State Board  
of Education, which has already di-  
rected its superintendent of public in-  
struction to issue a letter to all  
schools under his jurisdiction insisting  
that every piece of chemical ap-  
paratus and all supplies for exper-  
imental uses purchased for educational  
purposes be purchased in the United  
States. This action was taken upon  
the reading of a letter from Harry  
E. Barnard, state food and drug com-  
missioner of Indiana, in which he pointed  
out that German-made chemical  
supplies were still in the ascend-  
ant in the tariff act.

&lt;p

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## WORLD'S REVIEWED

Demands for Money  
High Rates—Financing  
Movement—Trading  
on Big Scale

Surprising that  
have been high.  
ity in the securities  
invited the advance  
firm, and although  
a temporary easing in  
time rates the indica-  
the demand for money  
strong for an indefinite  
time. There has been a  
in bank credit and  
more credit seem to  
that before the Fed-  
System was established  
States the crop moving  
ways looked forward to  
light money. In large  
new system has served  
a money market at the  
time. However, just now  
demands for funds are  
a big fall business is  
in addition the crops  
the largest ever exper-  
it will take a greater  
money this season to  
of crops than ever

Surprising that  
all the way from  
and even to 20 per  
ent periods lately the  
market this week  
want. Some big gains  
by favored stocks,  
are active, and recent  
the Federal Reserve  
have been forgotten  
either the market will  
a serious break occur no  
in conservative houses  
sation. There were in-  
this week that the  
market had been reached,  
least.

Brokers' loans have  
figure of \$1,500,000,000,  
considerable expansion, as  
brokers' borrowings  
\$1,000,000,000. These  
cover both call and  
collateral.

Development in the line  
the needs of European  
the New York banking  
for a commercial  
credit for \$25,000,000  
in the form of 90-  
for federal reserves  
will be the chief  
which buying will be  
Incidentally there is  
a credit arrangement  
similar to that  
for financing Calla-  
acceptance develop-  
ment may take in  
domestic trade inter-  
sales. Most of the  
commercial credit—  
\$50,000,000—has been  
met a very good re-  
of high money rates  
acceptance market.  
ought still further de-  
exchanges. Starting  
depth. Rates also  
farther. This  
only emphasized the  
credit to the best  
United States, but  
the agitation for  
course or exchange pro-  
ing in exchange, as  
by the expansion in  
the excited character

Bonds  
\$100,000 Canadian Gov-  
will be used to pay off  
00,000 two-year notes  
present there are four  
bonds in the  
aggregating \$174,-  
bonds are listed on  
Stock Exchange, where  
fairly active market,  
the critical period of  
bonds were steady and  
they are taxable in  
their present level  
high, indicating that  
is well established.  
In addition to the  
Canada floated five  
purposes: \$100,000,000  
\$100,000 5s. 1931; \$123,-  
\$7; \$298,000,000 5½s.  
\$100,000 5½s. 1933, to-  
000.  
bonds were sold  
of the Canadian  
good-sized portion  
into the hands of  
ers and corporations.  
ever, listed on any  
United States, but  
over-the-counter trad-  
by Canadian bankers  
offices in this country.

MARKET HIGHER  
New York—Leading  
agencies yesterday  
4 cents nominal for  
for August, and 20%  
advances of 4  
day's figures. The  
increased according to  
the trade.

OVER PRICES  
New York—Commer-  
cial up 14c.  
and—Bar silver was  
day, at 53½d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	95	96	94	94
Am Bosch	112	113½	111½	111½
Am Can	60%	60%	59%	59%
Am Can	117½	118½	117½	118½
Am Int Corp	118½	119½	118½	118½
Am Loon	86	88%	86	86%
Am Smelters	137	139	137%	139
Am Sugar	104	104½	103½	103½
Am T & T	118	118½	118	118½
Am Woolen	128	129	128	128
Am. Condens	73%	78%	73%	75
Atchison	127	128	127	128
At Gulf & W.	123½	124	123½	123½
Baldwin Loco	123½	127½	111½	123½
Balt & Ohio	45%	45%	45%	45%
Beth Steel B	56%	57%	55%	55%
Beth Steel D	59%	59%	58%	58%
Cent Pacific	166	168%	165	167½
Cent Leather	109	109	107½	107½
Chambers	260	260	260	260
Chi. M. & St. P.	37%	44%	43%	37½
Chi. R. I. & Pac	29½	30	29½	29½
China	47½	49½	47%	48½
Corn Prods	91½	91½	90	91½
Crucible Steel	117½	117½	115½	116½
Coca Can	35%	39	35	35
Coca Cola pf	87	87	86½	86½
Endi. Johns	92	92	91	92
Eric. W.	18	18½	18	18
Freight Texas	63	63	62½	62½
Gen Electric	170	170	170	170
Goodrich	238	235½	234½	235
Inspiration	87	87	85½	85½
Int. Mar. Mar.	64½	64	63½	63½
Int. Mar. Mar.	145	145	132½	132½
Kennecott	12%	12%	10½	12%
Max Motor	82%	82%	82%	82%
Max Pet.	19½	19½	19½	19½
Midvale	60%	61	59½	59½
Mo Pacific	27½	28	27	27
N Y Central	80%	81	80½	80½
N Y N. & H.	82%	82	82	82
No. Mo. & St. P.	60%	60%	59½	59½
Ohio Cities Gas	60%	60%	59½	59½
Pan-Am Pet.	106%	106½	104½	106½
Pierce-Arrow	63	64½	61	61
Ray Cons.	28%	25½	25½	28%
Reading	89%	92	89½	91½
Royal D. Y.	118	118	114½	114½
Rep. & Steel	97%	99½	96½	98%
St. Paul	100%	100½	98½	100½
Studebaker	108%	109%	107½	108½
Texas Co.	270	272	270	270
Tex & Pac	87%	88	86	86½
U S Rubber	133	133	130½	133½
U S Steel	114	114	113½	114
Wood	80%	80%	79½	79½
Utah Copper	53%	53	52	52
Westinghouse	59	59	58	59
White Motor	71	72	70½	71½
Willys-Over	38%	39½	38½	38%
Total sales, 1,605,300 shares.				
*Ex-dividend.				

## LIBERTY BONDS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

FOREIGN BONDS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

UNLISTED STOCKS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MISCELLANEOUS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

NEW YORK CURB

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

STOCKS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

EXCHANGE SEATS HIGHER

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

HOOG HIGHER STILL

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

## SPECIALTIES ARE MARKET FEATURE

Price movements on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were again somewhat erratic. There were both net gains and losses at the close. The shipping issues were strong. Marine closing with a net advance of 3%. American Smelting gained 1. Canadian Pacific 2½. Reading 1%. Texas Company 3. American Woolen lost 1. Bethlehem "B" 1. Texas & Pacific 1½. U. S. Food 1½. Central Leather 1. St. Paul 1. and General Motors 2½. Cramp Shipbuilding had a remarkable rise on the New York Curb. Asphalt also was strong feature.

On the Boston exchange Gray & Davis advanced 4%. Walworth 2%, and Stewart 1½.

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

SHOE BUYERS

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

SPECIALTIES ARE MARKET FEATURE

Friday's Market

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

## SHOE BUYERS

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Friday's Market



## SPECIAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## ookline Suites

ave. corner St. Paul—10 rooms and 3 baths; sleeping-porch and all rooms; \$2000, as of Sept. 1.

near Longwood Ave.—9 rooms and 2 baths (besides maid's); sleep and all improvements; \$1000, as of Sept. 1.

1st floor of 8 rooms and 2 baths (besides maid's); southwesterly 21500.

2 rooms and 2 baths (one for the maid); corner suite, all rooms with private library and kitchen; \$75, as of Sept. 1. New private entrance would probably be installed at \$90.

House—4 to 7 rooms; maid's bath and front porch; \$60 to \$75.

Under our sole management, so we can guarantee heat, service and care of tenants.

## FRANK A. RUSSELL

Beacon Street

Coolidge Corner

## BOOKLINE

## SUITING NEW

House of unique design in a highly finished, adjacent to both elec- cament house contains 8 rooms, and screened porch, has every comfort, including central heat.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

WOOD AVE.

House that has been more of a containing 31 rooms with 3 sides of garage, large enough for 2 cars, with room for 12,000 ft. of shade and fruit trees, amount of shrubbery. An opportunity to buy a home in the HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

ACON STREET

2 baths, combination heat, heat of finish, with land \$10,000, assessment, \$7,000 of the largest bargains in

W. Savage, Inc.

ESTATE 1840

Street, Coolidge Corner

Brockton 1508

## ORS TO LET

SPUR TRACK

of 11,000 sq. ft. each in sq. ft. with 2 freight eleva- track. Apply to

EASE O'BRIEN

5 Milk Street

## only Beautiful Site

family seeking summer home in New York in Westchester, highly desirable summer and vacation homes well placed for development.

Large reservoir of unfalling water, 1000 ft. above sea level, nearly near by. Large farm with oak floor, big old-fashioned room (12 ft. wide) with fireplace, porch, pantry and glass inclosed porch, 60 acres, C. B. B. Ridgefield, Conn.

SALE BY OWNER

strictly modern twelve-room, built by day, 6 acres land, house, garage, running business, etc. Full details MRS. E. R. HOLTON, Lenningsburg, Mass.

would accept. Stephen Gal- lery, one block from Capitol; house old style, 9 rooms, two bath, 12 ft. wide, 12 ft. high, Ridge, Los Angeles, Calif.

CAPE COD HOUSE of 6 rooms, including antique furniture on land; near Bass River Beach, Cape Cod, Mass. Good to settle estate. FLORENCE Park, South Yarmouth, Mass.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA In good condition, partly furnished, 2nd floor, 10 rooms, \$4000 might be paid from Henry 3613. C. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Belmont Ridge.

Homes For Sale

Apartments For Rent

MRS. HOLDEN

NEW YORK

Los Angeles, Calif.—3 room, house, 2 bath; garage, 12 ft. by 20 ft. Westgate dist. Price \$12,000. Tel. 5000. Burlington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

115-116 St., Phila., Pa.

is in select residential dis-

C. R. LEWIS, 916

Atlantic City, N. J.

CITY—Block 5 acres of Boule-

vard, new Capitol, M. TECART,

Emporia, Kan.

MENTS FOR RENT

ED APARTMENTS

AL SUPERVISION

MISS FLOYD

HATES A SPECIALTY

Huntington Ave., Boston

Tel. Res. Back Bay 2306

legate Club

WISCONSIN, BOSTON

South Avenue at entrance to

TERWAY

with beautiful surroundings, suites furnished or unfurnished, rates; tourists accommodated, with use of telephone.

COM. Manager.

AT ONCE—For 2 or 3 months, best of 2 rooms and bath, all comfortable for summer. Cafe and restaurant. Tel. 5000. Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

housekeeping apartment is

completely furnished. Accom-

modation to Sept. 1. Tel. 5000. Marvin, 11 Queen St.

SCIENCE SERVICES

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Palmetto, Norway and St.

Mass. Supply and services

for the Mother Church and its organizations. "Sacrament."

The Mother Church at 1045,

Mass. every Wednesday evening

## REAL ESTATE

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

## Millinery Workers

TRIMMERS,  
MAKERS,  
PREPARERS,  
COPYISTS.

COME NOW TO JOIN OUR  
PERMANENT  
ORGANIZATION.

Most comfortable working conditions; daylight workrooms; excellent ventilation; luncheon in building. Hours, 8:30 to 5:30.

BONUS GIVEN IN ADDITION  
TO REGULAR EARNINGS

D. B. FISK & CO.,  
225 N. WABASH AVE.,  
CHICAGO

HOUSEKEEPER about Sept. 1. A woman to take care of children from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the vicinity of the Fenway and who can go home evenings preferred. Apply by mail. Mrs. E. C. DORLEY, 533 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

WANTED—A working housekeeper for cooking, etc., to take position Aug. 1. Good wages, small family; and pleasant home. Mrs. E. C. DORLEY, 533 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

THE Federated Jewish Charities has a limited number of vacancies for able young women, preferable to college girls, for opportunities in social service. For detailed information apply to room 1000, Journal Building, 262 Washington St., Boston.

A NURSE, wife, capable, and cheerful. Protestant, with all the qualifications of a good nurse. Her family is located at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and harmonious surroundings. Write Apt. C, 285 W. 76 St., New York City.

TWO demandable stenographers, which will go to work in New York, for positions of educational motion pictures. Write B. ROGERS, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y., giving full information, salary, etc.

WANTED—Prost. woman for gen. housework; assist with laundry; 2 in family; good home, Tel. Edge, 3145, or Add. B-70, Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—An employee for good hand and machine sewing; perm. post; half-day Sat. Hasell-Bartlett, 50 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Competent housekeeper for family of four; Protestant, with references. MRS. N. C. KINNICK, Adel, Iowa.

COOKS AND ASSISTANT COOKS The White Mountain Camps, Tamworth, N. H.

WANTED—Exper. nurse, Prot. for children 2 yrs. and under, 6 wks. Aug. 1. Mrs. C. C. DORLEY, 533 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

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WANTED—Seamstress by day. Phone 9865 St. Nicolas, or write L 12 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Dressmaker's helpers, 6232 Drexel Bldg., Chicago, for an interview.

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HELP WANTED

All of whom, we believe, have good experience in control and operate electric elevators, and are especially now having steady work in houses, apartments, office buildings, factories, theatres, etc. Good wages, reasonable hours, good working conditions. Apply to room 1200, Journal Building, 262 Washington St., Boston.

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DESIRED—Wanted, a Highgrade Man

With selling, organizing or general business experience to control and operate electric elevators, and are especially now having steady work in houses, apartments, office buildings, factories, theatres, etc. Good wages, reasonable hours, good working conditions. Apply to room 1200, Journal Building, 262 Washington St., Boston.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

KING FOR MUSIC  
FTER THE WAR

For The Christian Science Monitor  
war has taught many men to  
it is to them a joyful dis-  
Many a camp has become  
on Jonson called Pembroke  
"A nest of singing birds,"  
the dynamic and vitalizing  
of a song leader who put  
heart into his work. Many  
a march in France has found  
every mileage abbreviated by  
that divided the land as  
the distance. When proximity  
did not forbid, the talk-  
ings went like mad; and  
going back the sights and  
familiar contacts of home,  
the magic which Kipling justly  
to the banjo under parallel  
Music kept up morale at  
music stiffened the spine  
who had the ultra-difficult  
waiting at home; and every  
song was lifted, or a tune  
sung on either side of the  
it seems somehow that both  
had it. No patriotic meeting  
the whole of its purpose  
the aid of song that enkindles  
sympathy, linking  
those absent, and  
every participant to a new  
which let us hope—did not  
itself in sentiment, but  
prompt translation into deeds,  
the formerly songless have  
their voices, it is of the first  
to cherish and develop  
time gave us in the way of  
understanding of the place and  
of music. Music has been  
from the former status of  
polite accomplishment—a  
"brick." A man no longer  
apologizing for an intellig-  
eration of the art, which  
small a degree is social and  
He is no longer bliss-  
to have all his music  
wife's name. The number is  
growing of the families that  
are together around the even-  
as once they read books  
names. Chamber music is  
its name; it is becoming  
instead of being reserved  
to halls and for performance  
societies.

## The Tongues of Men

Songs were not of the higher

of music, but they have

the dumb; they disclosed

the creative inspiration of "team-

and its reflex in community

that are apart from music

who have sung together in a

curse with a band in a city's

square must have developed

of neighborliness, that

is a subtle incentive toward

regeneration, and have an

effect in local politics

whether Russia is content to

the ethereal and exciting se-

Russian ecclesiastical music,

shutting herself out from a

spiritualizing—and, at the

democratizing—influence

the singing makes for com-

unity.

Soldiers demobilized mean to

they will; and those who

go to war, but sang about it,

with them. Millions have

been in the art of song who,

August, 1914, or April, 1917, did

a harmonic hawk from a

mental handaw.

A great many

days who returned from the

of all outdoors (conceding

of the military régime)

restless, now that they are

in civilian occupation. They

are confined, as in a prison,

thin four walls; they have

hard to sit at a desk, or to

stand a counter. Music lays

its hand upon the spirit, to

calm that seething unruliness.

of Popular Appeal

ation, like jealousy, will

what it feeds on; besides the

the camp and the leave-area

times that are easy to

the name of the great god,

handmaster finds that when

in all places of public

includes the better sort of

is sure of a respectful hear-

of a manifest enjoyment for

has played. The American

the American child, no

desire or requires to be

own to." Go into a moving

water of good standing, and

you are sure to hear

leaf from the book of the

In such a house, symphonic

the orchestra itself is an

feature, and it is found prof-

to a first-rate organ played

who knows his (or her)

New Doors

our soldiers abroad have

contact with those refining

which English and French

shied to bring to bear upon

learned how intimate a part

of the older lands is lived

of beautiful music. There

year ago in Paris how I

one evening, with a party

the American expeditionary

clubs—the Cercle Volney

and to hear music. There

the least concession to infi-

the pianist was the

Alfred Cortot, who played

Debussy. A violinist—he

played with him a Bach

that was done was re-

evidence of pleasure

for whom it was intended,

me of, what a friend told

not lately, has made his way

Alaska. He said that the

machine records preferentially

at ice-beleaguered angle of

the world, among Indians and Eskimos were actually those of Bach and Debussy! The less obvious scores seemed to find in the primitive, aboriginal meeting a peculiar receptivity. The warriors in Paris listened with more sophisticated ears; but to the most of them, no doubt, the music they were hearing was strange and new. They liked it, and they wanted more of it; and, now that they are back in America, they are going to bring a higher education to the hearing of sonata and symphony, where once the banalities of "ragtime" filled the bill.

BROADENING SCOPE  
OF MUSIC

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The eleventh biennial convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, in session in Peterboro, New Hampshire, June 26 to July 5, carried significance in America's musical history not so much because of the actual accomplishment as because of the vision and broad-mindedness manifested by the delegates in session. This statement might well have been predicated even before the convention, by anyone who has followed the musical clubs' activities during the past two years.

Throughout America's participation in the world war, the clubs had to forgo purely musical work to a great extent, and to participate, as one of many other units, in the various branches of war-time activities. The comparatively restricted scope of their anti-war work broadened, quite naturally, if not inevitably, into the wider circle of civic and national welfare. The clubs entered with zest and enthusiasm into the business of raising money for the bond issues and for the many welfare organizations. Frequently, the single manifestation of the club instinct in a community, the music club, became the rallying point, the nucleus of civic organization, and by their participation in such the individuals learned to think in terms that transcended local interests.

So, in the light of war-time achievement, it was not surprising that the National Federation of Musical Clubs accepted, without demur, the proposition to raise, by a drive this coming fall, a fund of \$500,000, with which to carry on its work in the field of music. The money will be devoted to the maintenance of various philanthropic activities, to the establishment of scholarships; but—most important of all—to the practical business of informing its many individual club units of the two conditions governing the concert-business of the United States.

## How Money Will Be Raised

This fund will be raised along lines pursued in such drives as those for the Liberty loans, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Salvation Army.

Opportunity Ahead

Under such adventitious booking, it

follows that the expense of transportation is raised to the maximum. It

follows, also, that this overhead ex-

pense must be assumed by the various local managers or clubs engag-

ing the artist by the payment of a fee high enough to cover the added expense.

With a closely cooperative organ-

ization, it ought to be feasible for the

National Federation to purchase

artists "wholesale," and to write

them at a minimum expense of time

and money. A prominent manager of

concert-artists has confessed that

such an arrangement would net the

artist as much money and, at the

same time, save for the purchaser

from 35 to 40 per cent of the present

cost.

This is but one of the practical

problems of music in America. There

is no organization in the field today

that can solve it so successfully as

the National Federation, since its aim

is purely philanthropic, and based upon

the idea, "More and better music at less expense."

The field for reform

is open. Observation of the Peter-

boro convention would seem to in-

dicate a sincere and determined effort

for such reform in the near future.

The federation has a glorious opportu-

nity. What it accomplishes, however,

is another story, which only time will tell.

Professional musicians and women

engaged in the commercial aspects

of music will hereafter be suffered to

be a subtle incentive toward

regeneration, and have an

effect in local politics

that are apart from music

who have sung together in a

curse with a band in a city's

square must have developed

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Warner Sisters

of her sister, Susan, author of "Wide, Wide World," Miss Anna gives some glimpses of their life and of the characteristics of her sister.

on we sang a great deal to lashing off into "Killikrankie," "White Cockade," with Barbara "Robin Grey," or "Sir Patrick" for a foil. Then Sunday evening hymns, till I well-nigh hymn book by heart. Mean- we sang—but half under- the old words of love and of change and loss, and the of trust, our own life was much faster than we knew. During the years a little, not give precise dates and limits; indeed I could not; but our a- on a steady progress down our waltz and coachman and the skill of our own hands was a broad step; ears and hatchet succeeded our frisky while from dainty silks and came down to calicoes, fash- our own fingers; and from mets with every turn of the what headgear we could get, mattered very little to me; my sister in the bloom of her manhood. It must have been a great help to us both never heard dress talked, providing the daintiest wear for us, Aunt Fanny never seemed to make it of the count. The dressmaker might appear over my little rosebud but the raptures ended there; as never word about the home. Looks and clothes were discussed and I grew up in ignorance of what even "regu- lars meant."

was a true enough glimpse of just then. Work of many the big handful, met and off with ready zeal; books in here and there; fun al- ready, love transfusing (and losing) all. Privations not about, wishes in check; what tasted and used to the full, as I look back, I cannot remember that we ever or discounted the simple, things in each day's portion, where we were asked, and at we had; I never remember using an invitation because not the correct thing to put having our pleasure in the shadowed by that fact. And quiet way, at this time, we a good deal."

notes a passage from her diary with regard to a party attended:

I will tell you about the there were here: Catherine Mr. and Mrs. Minot, Presi-

dent Wheeler, Mr. Coddinian, Mr. Martin, son of the great Martin, and Mrs. Ben Greene, Mr. and Mrs. (Mayor) Quincy, Mr. Agassiz, the great naturalist, and Mr. Emerson, the great schoolmaster, and Mr. Howe. The people were very pleasant. So was the party of course. Mr. Agassiz is a perfectly charming man, really most

agreeable in his whole appearance and manners. Mr. Emerson I did not fancy."

Then, again, she says: "The even- ats at Mr. Putnam's were one of our very greatest pleasures—that winter. His position as leading publisher in New York brought all noted strangers within his reach; and so among

artists and professors, ministers, and men of science, you would see Thack- ray one night and Lowell another, a momentary impression of a woman's beauty received one night at Vauxhall, and so intent that it continued to haunt his memory for years; two sets of verses addressed in a vein of polite parlor compliment to lady friends at the seaside; and several quite feeble sonnets in the Wordsworthian form, among them one on the peace of Paris in 1814, one on Chatterton and one on Byron."

## Sin and the Sinner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORTHODOX theol- ogy, in its many varying manifestations, from the Egyptian who worshiped the cat and the bird-god to the Parsee who has adopted the faith of Zoroaster, or from the Hebrew monotheist who bowed himself before the Mercy Seat in the Temple of Solomon to the Christian who today attends services in the great cathedral on Mons Vaticanus or the ancient abbey on the banks of the Thames at Westminster, has always confounded the human being with the creation of God and made that the sinner, and instead of taking the side of Truth against the mesmerism threatening to overmaster the man, has quite commonly joined forces with that mesmerism to crush him.

Now, of course, to the extent that the human being accepts the suggestion, he makes himself the repository of sin, and so identifies himself with the sinner. To free himself from sin, therefore, the human being must grasp scientifically the illusiveness of sin, or mortal mind, and must demonstrate the unreality and impotence of evil. To the extent of his failure to do this, he will find himself, as Peter did, the mouthpiece of evil. His release can only come in the terms of his mastery of the truth, the knowledge of which frees and heals him. "You must," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 334 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "find error to be nothing, then, and only then, do you handle it in Science."

Such a conclusion on the part of those who saw in the cat or the sun material symbol of Spirit was not only natural, it was inevitable. What is remarkable is that it should have found expression in Hebrew and Christian dogma by the representation of God, in the famous phrase of Matthew Arnold, as a sort of infinite non-national man, rather than of man as the Bible teaches, in the image and likeness of God. It is in this conception that the materialism of orthodox theology is exposed. The Christian theologian, by a simple post hoc propter hoc argument, involved himself in all the toils of anthropomorphism. God, he argued, made man in His image and likeness. This man was Adam, a biped like Joshua, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon. Post hoc, after which, propter hoc, because of which, God, as Matthew Arnold dryly indicated, must be a huge, unnatural Joshua, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon.

It was to controvert such dogmas, to examine them scientifically, and to substitute a truly metaphysical deduction from the Biblical premises involved, that Mrs. Eddy wrote Science and Health, the textbook of the Christian Science movement. In that book she came immediately to grips with anthropomorphism in any and every one of its phases. Was she demanded, in effect, the material Adam the image and likeness of God, Spirit? "Human philosophy," she wrote, on page 269 of Science and Health, "has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike." Not, of course, that by this man Mrs. Eddy meant Adam or the Adamic race. She makes this exceedingly clear. "Anybody," she insists, on page 345 of Science and Health, "who is able to perceive the incongruity between God's idea and poor humanity, ought to be able to discern the distinction (made by Christian Science) between God's man, made in His image, and the sinning race of Adam." The material, sinning human being is not then the image and likeness of Spirit. He is the subjective condition of the human mind, just as the image and likeness of God is the reflection of Spirit. So that the human being is the counterfeit of the spiritual man, just as the human mind is the counterfeit of the divine Mind, God.

The human mind, then, forms its own idea, which it manifests externally in a subjective condition expressed as a human being, and then sets to work to attempt to govern this human being by means of a process of suggestions which it terms good and evil. Unfortunately for its chance of success, it finds itself no more able to control its child than Frankenstein was to dominate the monster of his creating. It has forgotten that the only thing that really exists is Truth, God, and that consequently the Christ, Truth, cannot be prevented from coming to the human consciousness. As a result the clearer Truth becomes to the human consciousness the more completely the human lie is exposed and destroyed. The real man, that is to say, the image and likeness of God, begins to appear, and the material counterfeit to disappear into its native nothingness, or, to put it in more Biblical language, the old man with his deeds has been put off, and the new man, renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him, has been put on. This new man is the Christ, in his full purity invisible to mortal eyes, as Christ Jesus became in the ascension.

What then sins is not the human being but the human mind. The human being is the subjective condition of the human mind, at the mercy, till Truth intervenes, of all those gusts of passion and animality which constitute its hypnotic influence. Once again, Mrs. Eddy makes this perfectly clear, on page 333 of Science and Health, when she writes, "A false belief is both the tempter and the tempted, the sin and the sinner, the disease and its cause." In other words, it is in each case the human or mortal mind which is the offender, and the remedy is always Truth. This is what Jesus meant when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What could Truth free a man from but the delusion imposed upon him by a lie? And so Mrs. Eddy says, on pages 142 and 143 of Science and Health, "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue."

Jesus illustrated perfectly what this means, in a phrase which has perhaps been more misunderstood than any in his teaching. It was on the day when suggestion speaking through Peter had endeavored to induce him to set aside his life's pur-



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.

Sir Henry Irving, from the lithograph by William Rothenstein

## A Favorite of Two Continents

Irving's first visit to America, in 1883, was a matter of considerable importance, not only to him, but to all of his craft and to all by whom he was held in regard. At that time the body of British people did not know much about America, and perhaps strange as it may seem—did not care a great deal. Irving had played nearly five years continuously at the Lyceum, and his theater had grown to be looked upon as an established institution. The great clientele which had gathered round it, now numbering many thousands, looked on the venture with at least as much concern as he did himself. Thus the last night of the season, July 28, 1883, was a remarkable occasion. The house was jammed, and seemingly, not one present but was a friend. When the curtain fell at the end of "The Belle's Stratagem," there began a series of calls which seemed as though it would never end. Hand-clapping and stamping of feet seemed lost in the roar, for all over the house the audience were shouting—shouting with that detonating effect which is only to be found from a multitude animated with a common feeling. The sight and sound were moving. Wherever one looked there were tears; and not from women or the young alone.

At the last, after a pause a little longer than usual—from which the audience evidently took it that the dramatic moment had arrived—came a marvelous silence. The curtain went up, showing on the stage the entire personnel of the company and staff.

Then that audience simply went crazy. All the cheers for the play seemed to have been but a preparation for those of the parting. The air wherever one looked was a mass of waving hands and handkerchiefs, through which came wave after wave of that wild, heart-stirring, detonating sound. When the curtain fell, it did so on two thousand people swept with emotion.

Something of the same kind was enacted across the Atlantic. When on the evening of Monday, Oct. 29, the curtain rose on the first scene of "The Bells," there was a hush of expectation, prolonged till the moment when the door of the inn parlor was thrown open and Irving seemed swept in by the rushing snowstorm. The tempest of cheers seemed like the prolongation of that last moment in London; and for six or seven minutes—an incredibly long time for such a matter on the stage—the cheering went on...

The welcome which Irving received on that night, lasted for more than twenty years—until that night of March 25, 1904, when at the Harlem Opera House he said "Good-bye" to his American friends forever. Go where he would, from Maine to Louisiana, from the eastern to the western

sea, there was always the same story of loving greeting; of appreciative and encouraging understanding; of heartfelt, quixotic, in which gratitude had no little part. As Americans of the United States have no prince of their own, they make princes of whom they love. And after eight long years, winters spent with Henry Irving amongst them, I can say that no more golden hospitality or affectionate belief, no greater understanding of purpose or enthusiasm regarding personality or work has ever been the lot of any artist—any visitor—in any nation. Irving was only putting into fervent words the feeling of his own true heart, when in his parting he said:

"I go with only one feeling on my lips and in my heart—God bless America."—Bram Stoker, in "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving."

## Nature Was Keats' Teacher

"The years of Keats' school days and apprenticeship were also those of Scott's romantic lays (but these last, in spite of their enormous public success, it was in circles influenced by Leigh Hunt not much the fashion to admire): during his apprentice years at Edmonton, the first two cantos of Byron's "Childe Harold" and the still more overwhelmingly successful series of his "Eastern tales" and finally Wordsworth's "Excursion," with which almost from the first Keats was profoundly impressed.

"But it was not, of course, only by reading poetry, that he was learning to be a poet. Nature was quite as much his teacher as books; and the nature within easy reach of him, tame indeed and unimpressive in comparison with Wordsworth's lakes and mountains, had quite enough of vital English beauty to afford fair seedtime to his soil. Across the level of the Lea valley, not then disfigured as they are now by factories and reservoir works and the squallor of sprawling suburbs, rose the shagged undulation of Epping forest, a region which no amount of Cockney frequentation or prosaic vicinity can ever quite strip of its primitive romance. Westward over Hornsey to the Highgate and Hampstead heights, northwestward through Southgate toward the Barnets, and then in a sweep by the remains of Enfield Chase, was a rich tract of typical English country, a country of winding elm-shaded lanes, of bosky hedge and thicket and undulating pasture-land

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Century of Leonardo

IT MIGHT be said that the world lives, to a great extent, in unanswered interrogations. It is true that these interrogations are quite commonly unanswerable, and wholly entirely futile, but it is just that which gives them their unstrained human interest. The theory of, for instance, Is it real or is it not? though set forth in all the witchery of the Berkeleian dialogues, or all the luminous logic of a Huxley, cannot for one moment compete with the transcendent importance of the question, was Datchery? indeed, judging from the newspapers of hemispheres, the identification of Datchery seems to supplant femininity as the eternal question. The fact is that the world has never been trained to endure the discipline of the rhetoric of metaphysics. In its place it harbors a belief, which would have astonished Virgil, that rhetoric is the highfalutin of what the vulgar parlance of the United States is called "hot air."

Such things are, of course, caviare to the general, so the world turns, with a sigh of relief, to such problems, because utterly insoluble and immaterial, as, What are the best hundred books? or Who is the best man that ever lived?

The fourth centenary of Leonardo da Vinci has brought this last question very much lately to the front. Is he Leonardo, or to insist that he was not. As a result the world is very much in statu quo, where it was before it began. The reason is an exceedingly simple one, and which Leonardo, of all men, with his deep inquiries into the facts of causation, could most easily have explained. Leonardo, to put it quite simply, was not the father of the Renaissance, nor was it his hand which gave its overflowing curiosity into every channel of thought. On the contrary, he was the child of Renaissance, the expression of the Renaissance: not a well-blooded expression of its humanism, like Michael Angelo or Dante, but the expression, probably never seen before or since, of its universality.

It is, indeed, in his universality more than anything else that the claim of Leonardo to be regarded as the first of supermen has been founded. As the reader is on the torrent of his genius, through the pages of history, he is left wondering, like the villagers of Auburn, over the schoolmaster spoke, "that one small head can carry all he knew." Nothing was too great or too small for him. He was as happy designing mechanical frescoes for the refectory of the Dominicans in Florence, as content working out the calculations of the most colossal engineering scheme as in playing chess to the Duke of Milan. He was the first geologist, the first anatomist, and he invented tanks four centuries before Armageddon. This is only a morsel of his achievement, and yet so contradictory is human nature that he was the prophet not so much of achievement as of failure. He painted a renowned fresco in a medium suitable that in a few years it was a wreck of its former glory, he turned aside from the "Mona Lisa," four years loitering, to leave it unfinished. It was with everything else, so that today the real fame of man lies in a number of scattered note-books dealing with every known thing, from causation to breech-loading, and from ballistics, by way of the steam-engine, to the flying-machine.

The truth is that Leonardo was the very embodiment of Renaissance, and that the spirit of curiosity and invention, so characteristic of that era, was developed to a point when the surging of ideas through his mind killed the coming achievement of yesterday with the discovery of tomorrow. The revolt of the Renaissance against authority found its highest expression in the monk and friar with suspicion of his heresy. The Renaissance, it must be remembered, was not a return to paganism though it became essentially so in its development. It was rather the revolt from ecclesiastical domination, expressed in theological dogmas, the questioning of which was represented as heresy. The intellectual side this revolt was observable first in England, in the speculations of the great schoolmen as Bradwardine, Ockham, and Wycliffe. When the church itself dawned the chop-logic of the schoolmen was rapidly flung overboard, the pagan classics of Greece and Rome were reinstated, and the universities substituted the study of the humanities for that of theology.

No one could have controverted more emphatically the suggestion that the Renaissance was a return to the past, this child of the Renaissance. Authority was not to him, the very prison of freedom to think. However, he once declared, authority was made use of in argument, it constituted an appeal to mere memory and intelligence. His humanism, in short, was of intelligence, and so was distinct from that of Petrarch, or of Michael Angelo, which was of emotions; and this was the true reason of his suspicion with the last of that triumvirate of genius, Leonardo Truth, and not men's opinions about Truth, the essential thing. "Falsehood," he wrote, in a sense loaded with pregnant meaning, "is so altogether shameful that, even if it should praise the great works of God, it is an offense to His divinity." And it is here that the Renaissance is once more reborn in the world of today.

The Renaissance, then, was the break of the modern with the past, when the theology of medievalism was unendurable to an enlightened understanding of life. Its religious expression was the Reformation; its literary revival, the New Learning; its attainment in science was summed up in the teaching of Galileo Bruno; its artistic glory, the Florentine Olympus; its expression of its passions, the Thirty Years' War. There was no avenue of human thought it did not tra-

verse, no lurking place of human emotion to which it did not penetrate, and all because the human mind, as in the person of Leonardo, was bursting with a new-found and mysterious sense of Principle, which it could not harmoniously assimilate. Fourteen centuries had passed since the greatest of teachers had declared, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away"; and the spirit of Truth was again troubling the waters.

What happened in the mid-fifteenth century is happening again today. The human mind permeated, without realizing it, by the understanding of Principle, scattered abroad by Christian Science, has out-Heroded the Thirty Years' War in the briefer agony of Armageddon, and is once more pulsating with freedom in every direction,—freedom of women, freedom of the air, freedom of class-consciousness, freedom to think as it has never thought before. It would be an easy matter, were space of no account, to draw a curious parallel between the mental activity of the Renaissance and the mental unrest of today. For the moment, however, there would be no particular interest in this. The real interest lies in the thing itself. The momentum of the Renaissance was a century in expending itself. But events move with quintuple velocity in these times. And any person acquainted with the story of the Renaissance may draw his own conclusions from that fact.

### Bring Town and Gown Together

SOMETHING is happening to the old Town and Gown antipathies in American college and university communities. It is too early, perhaps, to say that the traditional prejudice of the non-college element against the college element, and vice versa, has been broken down; but apparently it is not too early to say that this prejudice is disappearing. Happily so. It ought to disappear. It is a relic of barbarism. While it tends to cling longest about those colleges and universities that exemplify the older forms of private control and maintenance, these very institutions are showing a tendency to prove their essential Americanism by increasing alliance with the communities in which they happen to have their seat, more particularly by the deliberate offer of special services such as the peculiar local relationship makes possible.

A case in point is the proposal, by friends of Yale, that the resources of its university library be made available for the whole city of New Haven, Yale's urban seat. As the New Haven Register points out, in the Yale library New Haven possesses one of the foremost educational institutions of its kind in the country, but "idle so far as its use by the community in which it is located is concerned." There are, of course, details that would have to be arranged before the New Haven public could be given a closer approach than has so far been accorded. Obviously the dominant university purposes of the library would need to be safeguarded first. But without much doubt the library of Yale, and those of other universities and colleges, could be brought much nearer to the surrounding populations than custom has so far allowed, with benefit not only to the populations, but also to the educational institutions. Institutions, as well as individuals, may find a blessing in giving as well as in receiving. If it be impracticable to admit the public indiscriminately to university libraries, as probably it is, certainly the literary treasures of a university can properly be made free to those of the surrounding populace who, by self-training or other development, find the public libraries not sufficiently specialized or far-reaching. For those townsmen who can demonstrate ability to use the ample store of books, and a real purpose to have it, there should be a way open. Some universities have already recognized the desirability of some such plan, but even wider liberality seems to be a demand of present social conditions.

For, there is no denying that, in a situation where the propriety of private existence of colleges and universities is being questioned, attention is more and more being drawn to the fact that either custom or some technology of taxation or endowment is too often operating to perpetuate, in at least partial idleness, large sections of plant that might, under a more liberal policy and more democratic planning, be made immensely useful in one kind or another of community activity. There are assembly halls that might serve as meeting places for civic forums, perhaps with the effect of bringing to the university purloin a needed opportunity to study at first hand those social forces and tendencies of which the university assembly in the same hall can take only academic cognizance. There are music buildings and art buildings which, through the medium of popular assemblies, might become active centers of taste and leadership. Only with infinite tact, of course, could such uses be made common; for the university man knows only too well that there is the prejudice of Town against Gown to be overcome, as well as a prejudice of Gown against Town.

Yet if there is any virtue of leadership inherent in a university or a college, it is clearly for the educational institution to take the initiative in promoting a better understanding and a better cooperation between these heretofore opposing forces. For the last quarter century there has been a steady trend in university circles to stress the idea of service as a responsibility imposed with every degree. Unquestionably any service worth the name in this connection must be community service. And there are many things now in evidence to warrant the statement that it is high time for the great institutions of education to be exemplifying more completely, as institutions, the beneficent doctrine which they have so generally been preaching for individuals.

### Islam and the Golden Horn

ONE of the most interesting and useful of the many minor statements on sundry issues of international importance submitted to the Peace Conference was certainly that of Mr. Charles Vamvacas, formerly a member of the Ottoman Parliament as a Christian subject of the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Vamvacas' statement dealt with the question of the actual position occupied by Constantinople and the Sultan of Turkey in the estimate of the Muhammadan world. It constituted a reply to the

recently issued appeal by British Muhammadan subjects urging the maintenance of the Sultan in Constantinople, and declaring that any attempt to hand over the city to some Christian people or state, or to place it under international control, would cause grave dissatisfaction to the Muhammadans throughout the world.

The inference, of course, of such a plea is that, according to the Muhammadan point of view, Constantinople has a sacred value, hence that if the Padishah of the Osmanli were removed from the Golden Horn it would amount to an attack on the "faith or belief of the followers of Muhammad." Mr. Vamvacas insists that to make such assertions is to go against the traditions of the Muhammadan believers themselves. Constantinople, he says, is not a sacred city even to the Turks, who actually term it a city of Ghiaours—a conquered infidel place. Unlike Mecca and Medina, it is not a center of Muhammadan cult, and bears no name to show that it is considered holy, sacred, or illuminated, such as is conveyed, for instance, by the qualifying term *sherif*, *moukerem*, or *munever*, attached to Mecca, Medina, and Damascus.

Those who have any knowledge at all of the long and complicated history of the caliphate cannot fail to recognize the justice of these contentions. The great Arab cities already mentioned, to which must be added Baghdad, Yemen, and Assir, have never recognized the religious supremacy of the Ottoman Caliph. On the contrary, they look upon the Sultan as distinctly a usurper, and insist that the true claimants to the caliphate are in Mecca. Indeed, when Mutassim, son of the great Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, in a time of stress called in the Turks to his aid, in the ninth century, his act practically marked the end of the caliphate as a great politico-religious power. Ever since that time it has merely existed as an institution in the Ottoman Empire. To the devout Muhammadan the great caliphs were never the sultans of Turkey, no matter how magnificent their estate or wide their empire, but the caliphs of Medina, of Damascus, and of Baghdad. Then, as Mr. Vamvacas very justly points out, the Arab chiefs have never recognized the Ottoman Caliph's authority on many questions of first importance, but have steadily preserved their independence and religious convictions.

As to the Indian Muhammadans who were, of course, the authors of the plea to which he objects, Mr. Vamvacas declares that they are never seen in Constantinople "paying their respects to the padishah," but that, on the contrary, their objective and that of the Algerians and the Tunisians, has always been Baghdad. All this is, of course, very much to the point, but if any proof were needed of the practically vanished authority of the Ottoman Caliph, it would be found, surely, in the way in which the Caliph's call to a holy war in the November of 1914 was practically ignored throughout the whole Muhammadan belt, outside the Turkish Empire.

### The Three-Days Match

THE three-days match is, of course, the three-days county cricket match, as it was played in England in the days before the war; as it was played before the final authority on English cricket, deciding as it did a short time ago, that the time had come to "speed up" cricket like most other things, limited the county match to two days. Doubtless the decision was reached only after the fullest discussion and after the most careful weighing of all the pros and cons. Doubtless, too, the effect will be to make the game more lively, more full of incident, for, at the same time that the all-highest decided to limit the length of the match to two days, it decided also to issue the decree that in future only wins should count, and that the system of deducting losses from wins, in the final reckoning for the country championship, should be abolished.

This was defeat shorn of half its penalty, and, to that extent, is the game relieved of caution. Nevertheless, there are many, it may indeed be ventured very many, who will regret the disappearance of the three-days match. Because, in county cricket, although the game is first and last the thing, the game, under the old leisurely style, had so many welcome surroundings. To the cricket-lover who followed the scores, and studied the averages, who could tell you, offhand, who had won what and where he had won it, what bowler had done the hat-trick and what batsman had made the most centuries, to such a one the days of a county match in his own town were a special joy. Even if he could not get away to attend the whole match, and this indeed was only open to the man of leisure, the special editions of the "evening" papers kept him informed as to the progress of the game, which side had "won the toss," who was batting and who was bowling, how the light was, and whether the pitch was fast or slow. Then would surely come the afternoon on the second or third day, maybe, when he would manage to get away early, and find his way to the ground. Who shall speak of the "great satisfaction" of that first survey of the field and that leisurely summer crowd that surrounded it, the choosing of seat, the identification of the players, for all, at first sight, look alike, the filling in of the score card up to date with the help, always readily given, of a next-door neighbor, and the general disposal of things so as best to enjoy what the time should bring forth?

And one of its great satisfactions was undoubtedly that, which, under the new rules, is to some extent curtailed, namely, the leisureliness of everything. Not that the game was always leisurely, often it was very fast and very furious. But there were sure to be long stretches, especially in the early hours of the match, when the slow but steady piling up of a score, steady batting, steady fielding, and steady bowling seemed to fit in so well with the warm sunlight and the still air! The short, sharp cheer for the bowler as he bowled his man, or for one of the fielders as he caught him; the tribute to the outgoing batsman, as he neared the pavilion, and to the incoming batsman as he walked toward the wicket; the changes after each over; the momentary pause in the game as the white-coated referee was appealed to and gave a decision; all these were the stock in trade of the county match. They will all be there, of course, in the two-days match,

but everything will all be taken at a faster pace. Leisureliness has vanished. Perhaps the change will make a better game of it, but the county fixture can never again be so "generous an event" as the three-days match of the days before the war.

### Notes and Comments

REPRESENTATIVE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH is said to have introduced in the United States Congress a bill for tariff protection for certain chemical combinations made during the war, such, for example, as dimethylphenylenediamin, aminoanthraquinone, dehydrothiophenol, dimethylidophenol, naphthenediamin, and quite a list of other important products with equally impressive names. A journalist suggests that Mr. Longworth should address the House in favor of his measure, and take care to avoid the criticism sometimes made that members do not confine themselves strictly to the question in hand in making such speeches. "The Republican Party," the journalist imagines Mr. Longworth eloquently pleading, "will not long survive if we fail to cherish and nourish nitrophenylenediamin, or to do all in our power in behalf of that boon to mankind, phenylnaphthylamin, and its little twin, phenylglycollic." Useful as the substances may be for their purposes, it is fortunate that the average citizen may never have occasion to talk about them.

DELIVERED at the close of an address on the characteristics of China, the warning was none the less clear and significant, coming from His Excellency Liang Chi Chao, Minister of Finance of the Chinese Republic, and chief Chinese representative at the Paris Conference. "Hitherto," he said, "my country has not been characterized by the aggressive spirit of nationalism, or patriotism, of western nations. But if the powers place us in the position of having to choose between European patriotism and loss of independence, undoubtedly China will choose the former."

WHAT is the reason for the feeling against the foreigner in China? Why, just this, said Mr. Liang, with very pardonable irony. China is not a Christian nation. She knows not that rule of conduct which enjoins forbearance with the smiter. In the coin in which she is paid she pays back again. Nevertheless, the term "foreign devil" is a libel on Chinese politeness, the result of mistranslation. In Chinese the term means "ghost of the sea" and was applied, in the old days, to the Dutch traders who came from over seas and had blue eyes. Blue eyes are not particularly admired in China.

A SATISFACTORY answer to those who feared that the removal of war pressure in the United States would result in an immediate disappearance of the newly acquired habit of thrift comes in the decision of the Treasury Department to issue War Savings Stamps in denominations of \$100 and \$1000. The thrift habit started by the War Savings Stamps during the war has not only been kept up by continuing them, but the demand for larger denominations has come from Labor unions, fraternal societies, and other civic, social, and religious organizations. These combinations of individuals, following the example of the citizen who regards the smaller War Savings Stamp as a wise investment, have more money to invest at once, and the stamps of larger value are issued to meet this condition. The new War Savings Stamps bear the same rate of interest as the old ones; and their safety and profit make them an attractive investment.

FROM North Wales comes an interesting account of a federation of village halls, those small buildings where the social life of remote villages can be rendered more cheerful, and which form a meeting ground for the inhabitants for various purposes. The idealist who pines for solitude will perhaps have scant sympathy for those who intend to set a cinema of the best kind going round to the federated halls. The "pictures" seem a modern vulgarity to many people, but to those who live in mountain villages they would make a link with the great big world, and, indirectly, they would break down all kinds of prejudice, still to be found in isolated regions. Lectures and concerts, glee clubs and photographic clubs, dramatic societies and all the hundred and one activities that will help to eliminate the stagnation that drives so many people away into the towns will grow up in the federation, which is one more example of the modern appreciation of collective effort.

ANOTHER step, and one of considerable importance, toward the exit, at least in many places, of the much discussed American billboard was taken in Atlantic City when the National Association of Real Estate Boards agreed in condemnation of this form of outdoor advertising, without a dissenting voice among the 2000 delegates. This sweeping agreement followed an address by the president of the Chicago Municipal Art League, in which he declared that the advertising billboard is now generally recognized as one of the leading nuisances in the home life of American cities. The case against "those purveyors of information to an unwilling public that line so many of our public streets" has ceased to be one of aesthetics and become a matter of practical business concern to a large group of very practical men because they lower real estate values. And, with the campaign against them reinforced by real estate dealers all over the country, the billboard may well tremble on its often unstable foundations for its future existence.

THE atmosphere of Armageddon has been slow to leave the London art galleries. It has hung around the National Gallery, since the armistice, in the shape of the Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Munitions, which has been housed there, while the Tate Gallery has harbored the Ministry of Pensions, and the National Portrait Gallery the officers for the Separation Allowance Department of the War Office. The authorities have been by no means reconciled to the continued occupation of the buildings by the humdrum unromantic bureaux at a time when, they consider, the people should be enjoying the treasures they have to exhibit. Their supporters have made the public acquainted with the facts and, like Artemus Ward, have "cum the moral on 'em strong."